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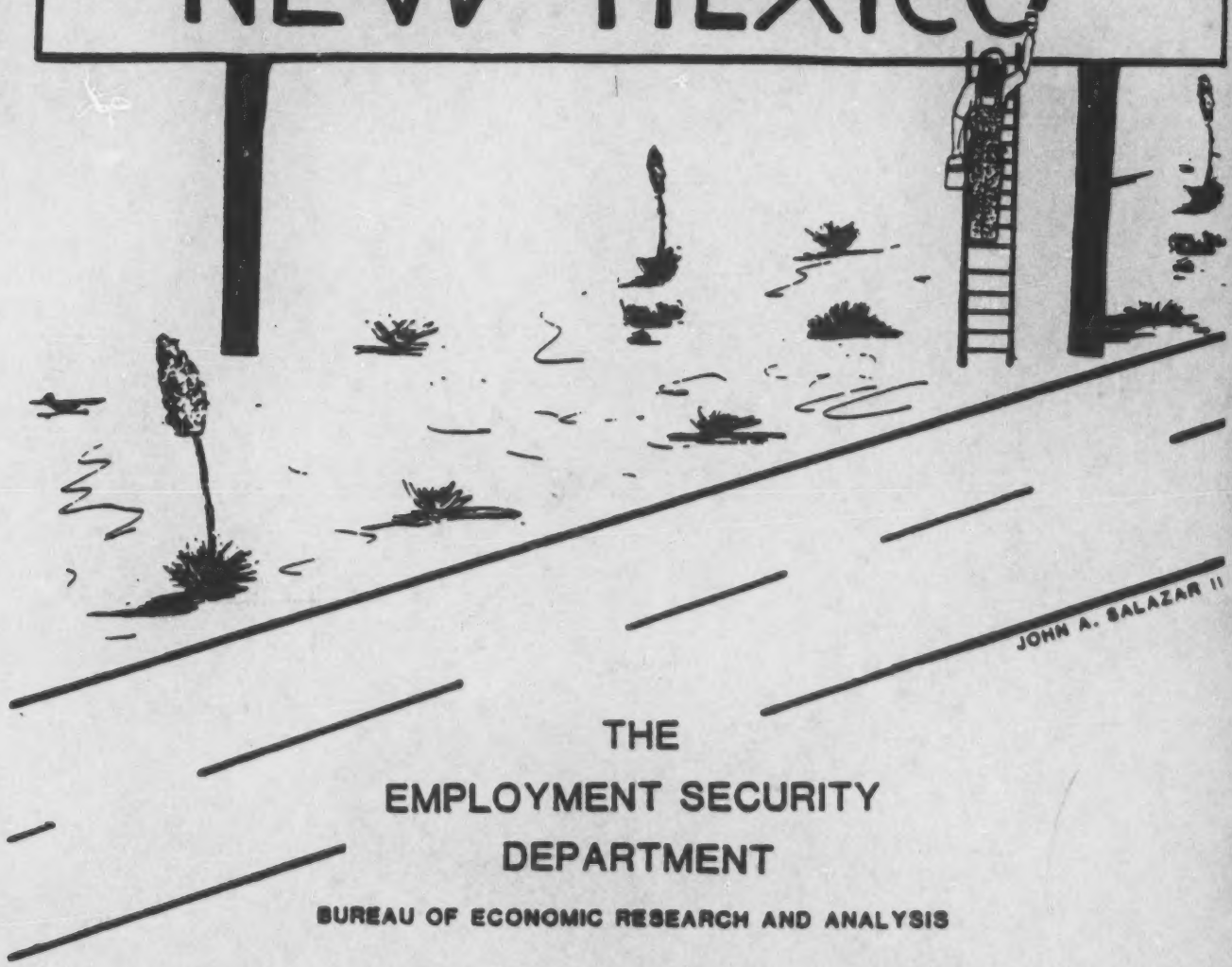
WOMEN WORKERS IN NEW MEXICO



THE
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

1985

95578-3-F

WOMEN WORKERS IN NEW MEXICO

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
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NEW MEXICO EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT
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OCTOBER 1985

FOREWARD

Women Workers in New Mexico was last published in 1977. The current edition provides continuity of much of that data as they relate to worklife experiences of New Mexico women, especially during the late 1970's and early 1980's. One important difference in this edition is the inclusion of information on educational attainment in New Mexico and its effects on women's occupational choices and future earning power. In addition, historical data have been included wherever possible to provide a perspective on trends in the labor force experiences of the state's women workers.

The dramatic increase in the number of working women in New Mexico has created a need for information on the state's female work force. Women Workers in New Mexico documents, through statistical data, changes in the role of women in the labor force and thus in the state's economy. In addition, issues of concern to working women are addressed with an emphasis on recent developments and current trends. This report is designed not only to provide statistical information on New Mexico's female labor force, but also to increase awareness of particular problems encountered by working women. In addition, it contains practical information which can help women in making occupational choices or planning career changes.

As women continue to move into higher paying, nontraditional occupations in the 1980's, they will exert a greater influence on the state's economy than ever before. Women Workers in New Mexico illustrates that trend.

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INTRODUCTION

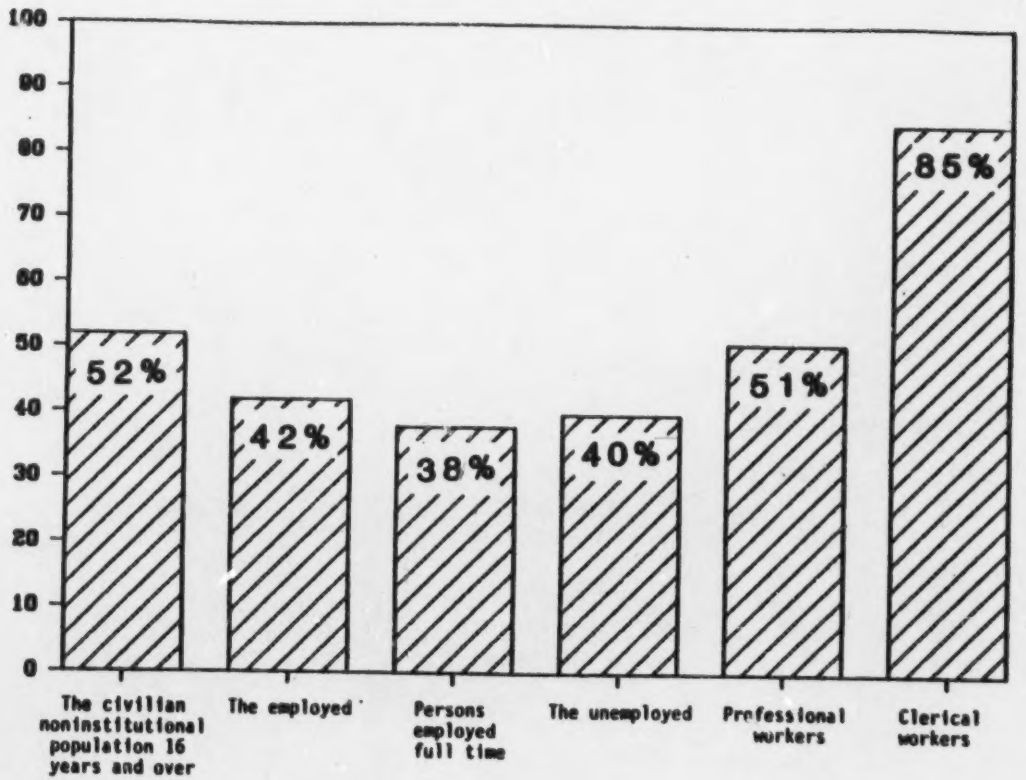
Women have become a more important component of the nation's work force than ever before. The dramatic increase in the number of women entering the labor force since the end of World War II has profound and far-reaching implications for society and the economy. In 1940 there were approximately 33,000 women engaged in paid work in New Mexico; by the end of 1984 that number had increased eightfold, with 264,000 women participating in the work force. Forty-four years ago only 19 percent of all women in the state worked outside the home; today, more than half do. Between 1980 and 1984 alone, the increase in women's civilian labor force participation rates (the percentage of all non-military women age 16 and over who are working or looking for work) was nearly eight percent, more than double the increase for men, and during that same period women accounted for 59 percent of the total growth of the state's civilian labor force.

Along with this increase in the number of working women, the 1980's have witnessed advances unparalleled in previous years in regard to the status of women in the job marketplace, both in New Mexico and in other parts of the country. The state's unemployment rate for women in 1984 dropped below the rate for men for the first time in many years. The number of women enrolled in

institutions of higher learning nationwide now surpasses the number of men, and more women are pursuing advanced degrees than ever before. In 1980, 31 percent of all women 25 and over in New Mexico had completed at least one year of college, compared with 22 percent in 1970. Partly as a result of this trend, the number of women working in nontraditional, higher paying occupations is on the rise. For example, in 1980, 44 percent of all accountants in New Mexico were women.

While the advances made in recent years are encouraging, the status of women in the work force remains far below that of their male counterparts. The earnings of women continue to lag greatly behind those of men; in New Mexico, women with five to six years of college earn less on the average than men who are high school dropouts. One reason for this is the fact that women still tend to be concentrated into the lowest paying occupations. For example, they accounted for 79 percent of all clerical workers in New Mexico in 1980 and only four percent of engineers. Perhaps the most unfortunate impact of this phenomenon is the high rate of poverty among families headed by women; in New Mexico 37 percent of all such families lived below the poverty level in 1980. It is clear that the progress made in recent years, while significant, is only a beginning. Much more headway remains to be made if women are to achieve equality in the marketplace.

CHART 1. NEW MEXICO SUMMARY LABOR FORCE INDICATORS FOR WOMEN, 1984



WOMEN AS A PROPORTION OF...

Source: Current Population Survey.

LABOR
FORCE
PARTICIPATION

The first half of the 1980's showed a continuation of the extraordinary increase of working women that characterized New Mexico's labor force during the 1970's. Nearly 82,000 more women were in the state's civilian labor force in 1980 than in 1970, and by the end of 1984 the number of working women had increased by another 58,000.

During the first 40 years of this century, only a small percentage of women worked outside the home. Most women in the labor force were either single, middle-class workers who held a job until they married, or they were poor, either single or married, women who worked in factories or in domestic service.[1] This pattern began to change during World War II when a great number of women were drawn into the labor force. Although many

CHART 2.

Sources: New Mexico Census of the Population, 1940-1980.
Current Population Survey, 1984.

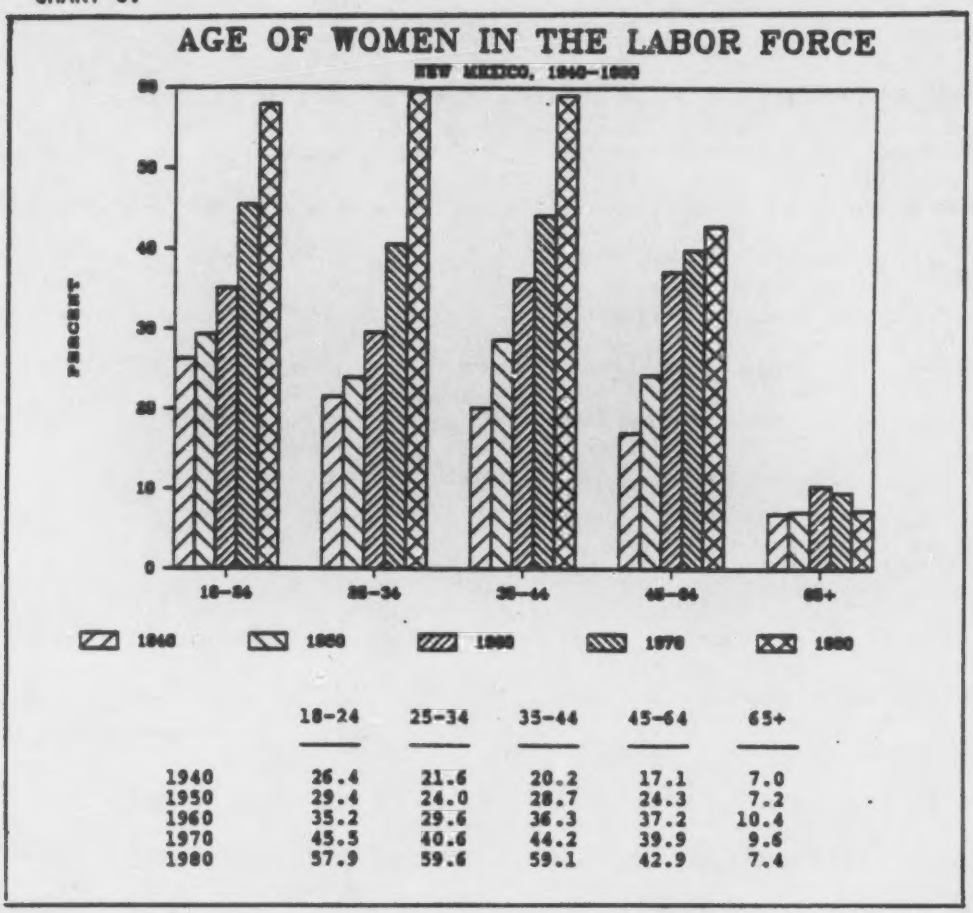
of these workers later returned to full-time home and family duties, an increasing number of married women have joined the labor force in the years following World War II.

A major proportion of the increase in the number of women workers since World War II can be accounted for by the influx of wives into the labor force. In 1950, only 18 percent of all married women in New Mexico worked outside the home; by 1984 that figure had reached 48 percent.

At the same time, the number of unmarried women engaged in paid work also increased, reflecting rising divorce rates and the growing trend of women to delay the age of marriage. Between 1950 and 1984 in New Mexico, the labor force participation rate for single women rose from 32 to 53 percent. According to a 1985 report from the U.S. Census Bureau, the median age of women at first marriage rose from 22 in 1980 to 23 in 1984. This is the oldest since such records were started in 1890. Very likely, the desire of women to continue their educations and hold down jobs has contributed to this delay. Among the most striking changes reported by the Census Bureau was a huge increase in the number of single women in their late 20's. This trend to delay marriage has resulted in later childbearing and smaller families.[2]

In New Mexico, the highest labor force participation rates for women in 1940 were found among those between the ages of 18 and 24. By 1960 the age representation of women workers had changed as more women in the childbearing ages of 20 to 44 began entering the work force (Chart 3). Since then, the participation rates for women with childrearing responsibilities have continued to increase, and by the end of 1984 a remarkable 64 percent of

CHART 3.



	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65+
1940	26.4	21.6	20.2	17.1	7.0
1950	29.4	24.0	28.7	24.3	7.2
1960	35.2	29.6	36.3	37.2	10.4
1970	45.5	40.6	44.2	39.9	9.6
1980	57.9	59.6	59.1	42.9	7.4

all women ages 20 to 44 in New Mexico were working or looking for work. Since 1950, the labor force participation rates for women with children have increased dramatically. Whereas only 12 percent of married women with children under 6 were in the nation's labor force in 1950, this figure rose to 19 percent in 1960, 30 percent in 1970, and reached 45 percent by 1980.[3]

As more mothers of young children began entering the work force, women became attracted to part-time job opportunities as a means of meeting family and career obligations. Thus, one of the consequences of the rapid increase in the number of

working mothers has been an increase in the proportion of women engaged in part-time work. In 1984, 30 percent of all employed women in New Mexico were part-time workers. Twenty-three percent of these women worked part-time by choice and the other 7 percent did so for economic reasons. In New Mexico as elsewhere, married women are more likely to work part time than those who are divorced, separated or widowed, and a higher proportion of women with children under 6 work part time than do mothers of older children.

Interestingly, the more highly educated a woman is, the more likely she is to be employed. The 1980 Census data for New Mexico shows that 62 percent of college educated women are engaged in paid work compared with 17 percent of women with no more than an eighth grade education.

Differences in labor force participation activity of women can be found among the various racial and ethnic groups in New Mexico, reflecting the state's social and cultural diversity. Historically, black women have been more likely to work than whites, but the gap has become smaller with the rapid growth of labor force participation rates of white women in the 1970's. The rate for black women in New Mexico was 49 percent in 1980, just slightly higher than the 47 percent rate for white women. Asian women experienced the second highest labor force participation rate in the state in 1980, with 48 percent either working or looking for work. These women tend to attain higher educational levels than the general population, which may contribute to their strong presence in the work force. The lower participation rate of

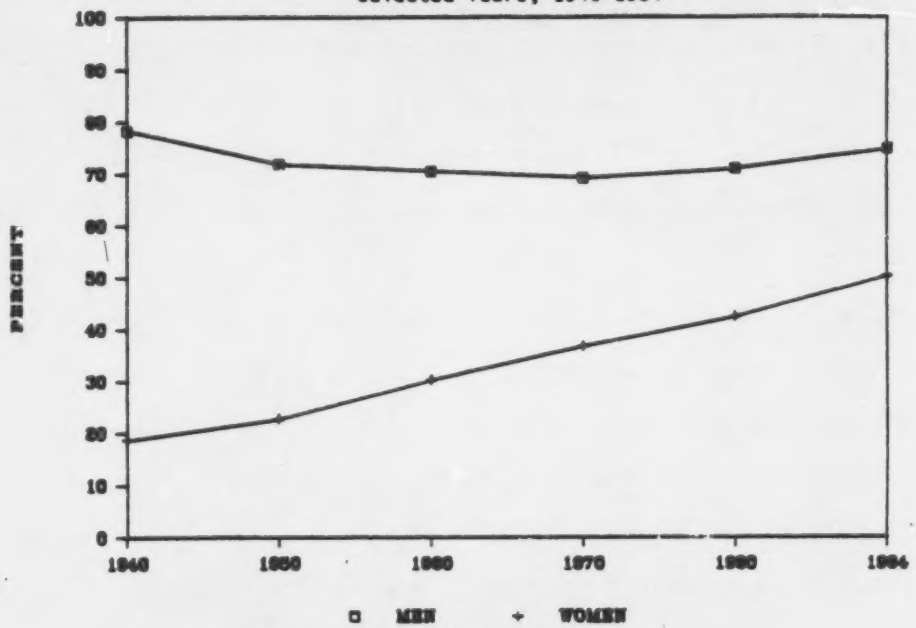
Hispanic women in the state's labor force, 45 percent in 1980, more likely reflects their younger age distribution and thus lower educational attainment than the general population, rather than traditional family roles. Native American women had the state's lowest labor force participation rate in 1980 at 42 percent. This can be accounted for in part by the fact that a large proportion of these women are young, thus having higher fertility rates and lower educational attainment than the general population.[4]

Women work for the same reasons men do--to provide for the welfare of themselves, their families or others. In 1984, about 40 percent of all women 16 or over in New Mexico had never married or were divorced, widowed or separated. Many of these women, particularly those with a family to support, were working for compelling economic reasons. The income provided by married women contributes to the well-being of themselves and their families and in many cases raises the family income above the poverty level. Nationally, about two-thirds of all women in the labor force work to support themselves and their families, or to supplement low family incomes.[5]

CHART 4.

NEW MEXICO

Civilian Labor Force Participation of Men and Women
Selected Years, 1940-1984



Sources: 1940-1980, New Mexico Census of the Population.
1984, Current Population Survey.

TABLE 1.

NEW MEXICO

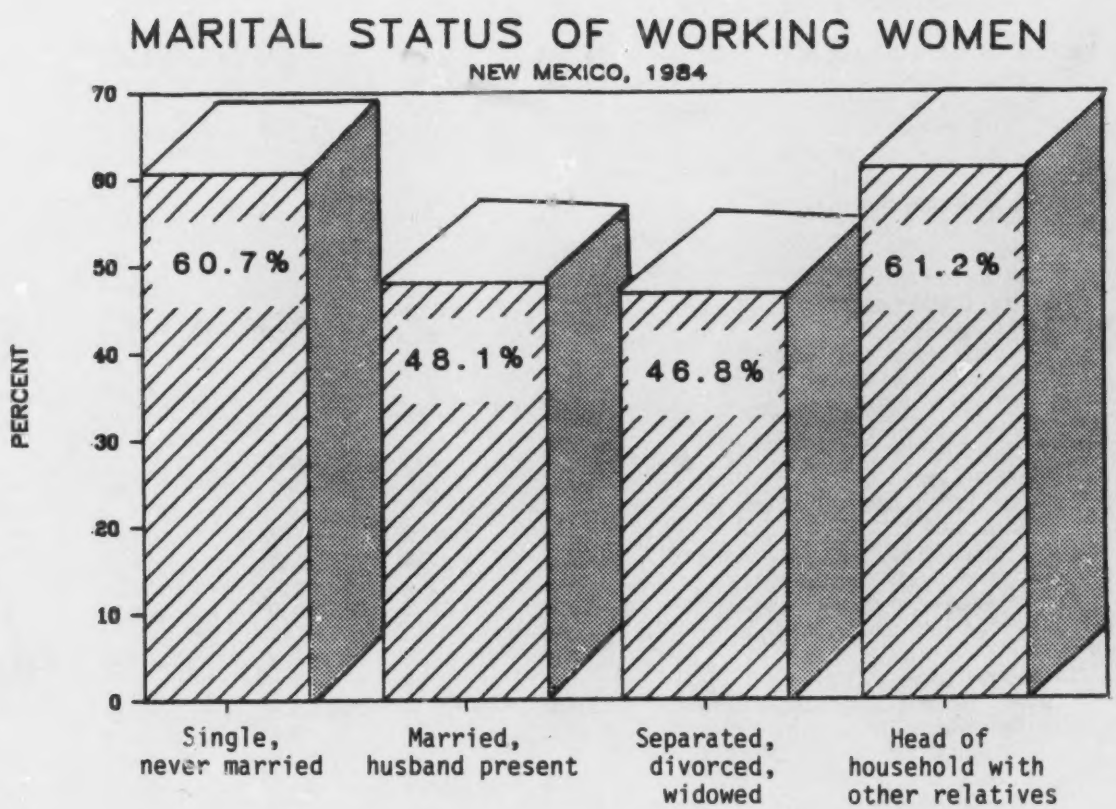
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS OF MEN AND WOMEN, SELECTED YEARS, 1950-1980

	Total population		Age 16 and over		Civilian labor force		Civilian labor force participation rate	
Year	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
1950*	345,335	333,090	221,265	231,235	51,145	166,570	23.1	72.0
1960*	471,680	479,343	301,779	305,080	91,329	214,771	30.3	70.4
1970	515,168	500,830	336,080	316,417	123,657	218,852	36.8	69.2
1980	660,696	642,198	482,339	456,784	205,397	302,641	42.6	66.3

* Includes 14 and 15 year olds

Source: New Mexico Census of the Population.

CHART 5.



Source: Current Population Survey

TABLE 2.

UNITED STATES
EMPLOYMENT AND MARITAL STATUS OF MOTHERS BY AGE OF CHILDREN, MARCH 1985
(Numbers in thousands)

Marital and labor force status	Total	Children 14 to 17 years, none younger	Children 6 to 13 years	Children 3 to 5 years, none younger	Children under 3 years
All mothers	32,295	5,556	11,373	6,072	9,294
In labor force	20,041	3,890	7,946	3,613	4,601
Labor force participation rate	62.1	69.8	69.9	59.5	49.5
Employed	18,306	3,683	7,301	3,234	4,089
Full time (percent)	71.3	77.2	71.4	69.6	67.0
Part time (percent)	28.7	22.8	28.6	30.3	33.0
Unemployment rate	8.7	5.1	8.1	10.5	11.1
Married, husband present	24,566	4,127	8,450	4,478	7,511
In labor force	14,932	2,766	5,760	2,616	3,791
Labor force participation rate	60.8	67.0	68.2	58.4	50.5
Employed	13,949	2,657	5,397	2,423	3,472
Full time (percent)	68.0	73.7	67.7	66.7	64.9
Part time (percent)	32.0	26.3	32.3	33.3	35.1
Unemployment rate	6.6	4.0	6.3	7.4	8.4
Divorced	3,228	773	1,574	587	294
In labor force	2,553	661	1,297	441	153
Labor force participation rate	79.1	85.5	82.4	75.1	52.2
Employed	2,306	613	1,169	392	131
Full time (percent)	84.7	89.7	83.2	80.1	88.5
Part time (percent)	15.3	10.3	16.9	19.9	11.5
Unemployment rate	9.7	7.3	9.8	11.2	14.7
Never married	2,201	135	500	571	994
In labor force	1,135	91	317	308	419
Labor force participation rate	51.6	67.0	63.4	53.9	42.2
Employed	864	79	265	216	304
Full time (percent)	79.3	87.3	83.4	78.7	74.3
Part time (percent)	20.7	13.9	16.6	21.3	25.7
Unemployment rate	23.8	12.3	16.3	30.0	27.5
Separated	1,732	280	638	377	437
In labor force	1,084	214	437	220	213
Labor force participation rate	62.6	76.4	68.5	58.3	48.9
Employed	889	200	356	177	157
Full time (percent)	79.2	79.0	80.9	74.6	80.9
Part time (percent)	20.8	21.0	19.1	25.4	19.7
Unemployment rate	17.9	6.6	18.5	19.7	26.3
Widowed	569	241	212	58	58
In labor force	338	148	137	28	25
Labor force participation rate	59.4	61.4	64.6	(1)	(1)
Employed	298	134	114	26	24
Full time (percent)	24.5	81.3	68.4	(1)	(1)
Part time (percent)	25.5	18.7	31.6	(1)	(1)
Unemployment rate	11.7	9.4	16.6	(1)	(1)

1/ Data not shown where base is less than 75,000

UNEMPLOYMENT

Historically, women have had higher unemployment rates than men. One of the major reasons for this is the tendency of women to move in and out of the labor market more frequently than men due to child-rearing responsiblities. As a result, they often have less job tenure and are therefore likely to be laid off first. In addition, the relatively lower skilled occupations generally held by women are more subject to layoffs during poor economic times. Thus, women are hit harder by economic downturns than men in many cases. This pattern was reversed during the last national recession, however, when a large number of layoffs occurred in male-dominated industries such as steel and automobile manufacturing. Consequently, in 1982 and 1983 the U.S. unemployment rates for men exceeded those of women for the first time. After the recession ended, however, the traditional pattern was reestablished with the female unemployment rate once again exceeding the rate for men (Table 3).

Yearly sex-specific unemployment data for New Mexico, which is taken from the Current Population Survey (CPS), has been available only since 1976. Based on this limited information, it appears that New Mexico mirrors the national pattern, with unemployment rates for women surpassing those of men under normal economic conditions. The 1984 estimates from the CPS show a higher unemployment rate for men than for women, which is most likely a reflection of the large layoffs which occurred in the male-dominated mining industry. New Mexico rates from the CPS are as follows:

NEW MEXICO UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (CPS)

	Overall	Women	Men
1976	9.1	10.0	8.6
1977	7.8	9.4	6.6
1978	5.8	6.8	5.1
1979	6.6	8.1	5.7
1980	7.4	7.9	7.1
1981	7.3	7.5	7.1
1982	9.2	9.9	8.6
1983	10.1	10.3	10.0
1984	7.5	7.2	7.6

One group of unemployed women has become known as displaced homemakers. These are widowed or divorced women who, after years at home caring for their families, are looking for work but feel unprepared to compete in the job market. Occupational training is often needed to help these women obtain the necessary job skills for a successful entry into the labor market. For many women in this situation, however, the biggest obstacle is not lack of job skills but low self-esteem. The stress involved in handling a job interview or writing a resume can be tremendous for a woman who has never worked or who has been out of the labor market for several years, especially at a time when she is making major social and emotional adjustments.

The data from the Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS) gives the characteristics of persons registered at all 20 area offices of the New Mexico Employment Security Department. Not all applicants to the Employment Service are unemployed (some registrants are looking for different jobs or are part-time employed seeking full-time positions), nor are they all the unemployed. It should also be noted that ESARS data

TABLE 3.

UNITED STATES
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES OF WOMEN AND MEN
ANNUAL AVERAGES, 1950-1983

Persons 16 years of age and over

YEAR	PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	BOTH SEXES	WOMEN	MEN
1984	7.4%	7.6%	7.3%
1983	9.6%	9.2%	9.9%
1982	9.7%	9.4%	9.9%
1981	7.6%	7.9%	7.4%
1980	7.1%	7.9%	7.7%
1979	5.8%	6.8%	5.1%
1978	6.0%	7.2%	5.2%
1977	7.0%	8.2%	6.2%
1976	7.7%	8.6%	7.0%
1975	8.5%	9.3%	7.9%
1974	5.6%	6.7%	4.8%
1973	4.9%	6.0%	4.1%
1972	5.6%	6.6%	4.9%
1971	5.9%	6.9%	5.3%
1970	4.9%	5.9%	4.4%
1969	3.5%	4.7%	2.8%
1968	3.6%	4.8%	2.9%
1967	3.8%	5.2%	3.1%
1966	3.8%	4.8%	3.2%
1965	4.5%	5.5%	4.0%
1964	5.2%	6.2%	4.6%
1963	5.7%	6.5%	5.2%
1962	5.5%	6.2%	5.2%
1961	6.7%	7.2%	6.4%
1960	5.5%	5.9%	5.4%
1959	5.5%	5.9%	5.3%
1958	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%
1957	4.3%	4.7%	4.1%
1956	4.1%	4.8%	3.8%
1955	4.4%	4.9%	4.2%
1954	5.5%	6.0%	5.3%
1953	2.9%	3.3%	2.8%
1952	3.0%	3.6%	2.8%
1951	3.3%	4.4%	2.8%
1950	5.3%	5.7%	5.1%

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics "Perspectives on Working Women: A Databook," 1980, and "Employment and Earnings," January 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, and 1984.

cannot be considered a representative picture of the state as a whole since it includes only those persons registered at New Mexico Employment Service offices. This data does, however, provide useful information as to the occupations, age, race and education of female applicants to the New Mexico Employment Service, and the type of services they received (Tables 4 and 5).

TABLE 4.

NEW MEXICO EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

INDIVIDUALS PLACED IN REGULAR JOBS(1)
BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY AND DIVISION
July 1, 1984-June 30, 1985

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY AND DIVISION	TOTAL	TOTAL WOMEN	WOMEN AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL
TOTAL	24,189	10,306	42.6
Professional, Technical & Managerial	1,022	466	45.6
Clerical	5,005	3,980	79.5
Sales	1,951	1,203	61.7
Domestic Service	580	386	66.6
Other Services	5,393	2,837	52.6
Farming, Fishing & Forestry	1,896	355	18.7
Processing	948	405	42.7
Machine Trades	673	32	4.8
Bench Work	586	301	51.4
Structural	4,917	244	5.0
Motor Freight & Transportation	1,244	241	19.4
Packaging & Material Handling	1,533	352	23.0
Other	239	12	5.0

(1) Job duration of over 5 days

Source: New Mexico Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS), Tables 09 and 009, June 30, 1985.

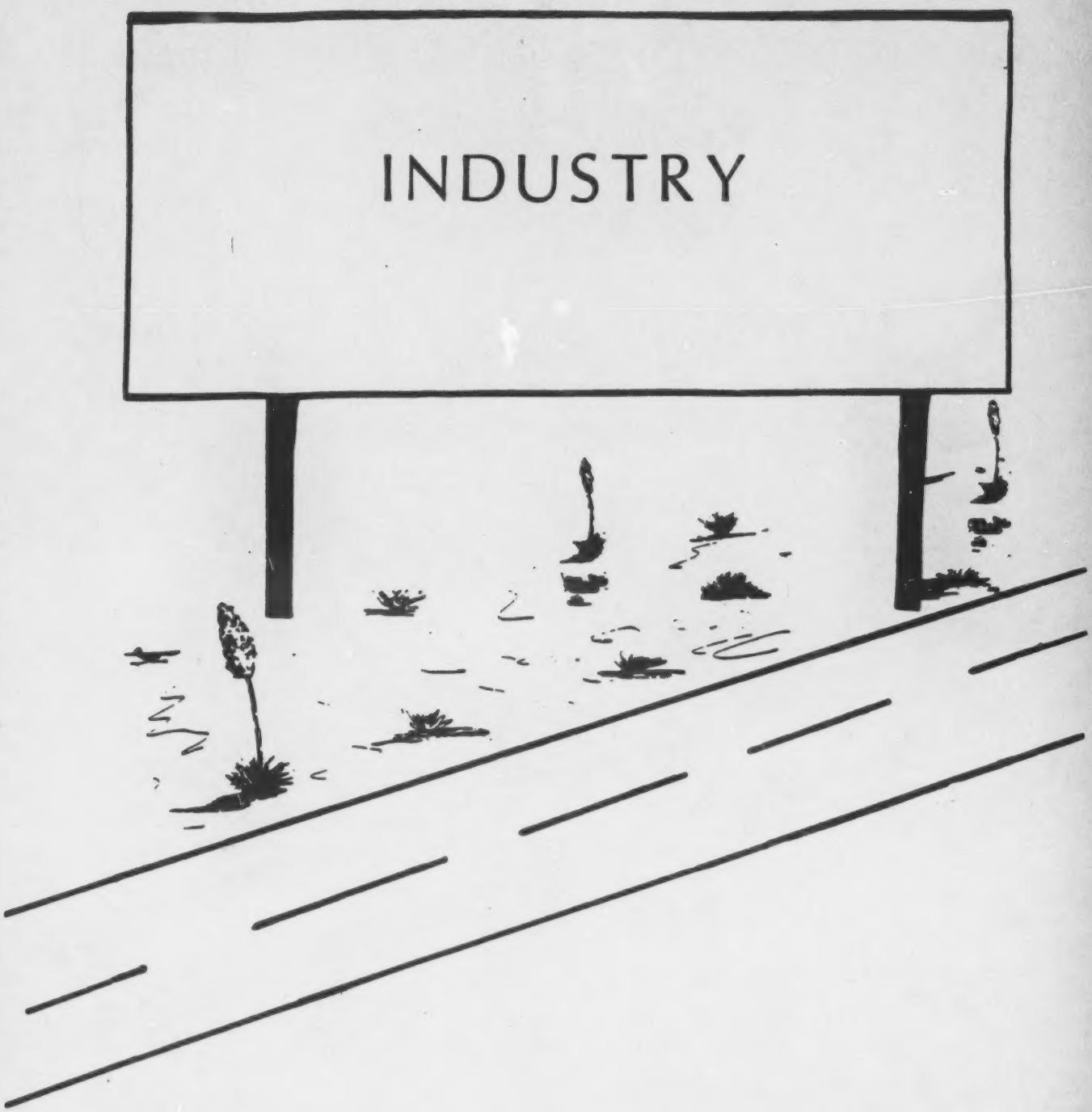
TABLE 5.

NEW MEXICO
DEGREE OF SERVICE PROVIDED TO FEMALE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE APPLICANTS
AND CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN IN THE ACTIVE FILE
July 1, 1984 - June 30, 1985

	APPLICANTS AVAILABLE	REFERRED TO JOB	PLACED	COUNSELED	TESTED	REFERRED TO SUPPLEMENTARY SERVICE	ENROLLED IN TRAINING
TOTAL WOMEN	69,715	23,330	11,083	3,017	1,220	2,013	799
AGE							
16-19	9,049	3,753	2,488	360	103	261	139
20-21	6,356	2,477	1,213	224	115	191	113
22-39	38,546	12,344	5,022	1,933	783	1,173	498
40-54	11,152	3,206	1,293	406	184	243	40
55 and over	3,166	901	431	47	34	90	9
EDUCATION							
Less than 8 years	2,913	911	592	225	5	161	4
8-11 years	17,600	6,206	3,692	1,131	77	546	148
12 years	32,443	11,141	4,915	1,195	724	903	496
Over 12 years	16,690	5,049	1,876	463	414	400	151
RACE/ETHNIC							
White	29,294	9,202	3,805	893	588	586	206
Black	2,436	906	395	259	43	69	57
Hispanic	31,600	11,257	5,944	1,755	488	1,201	435
American Indian	5,699	1,775	847	79	86	141	99
Asian	503	119	47	19	5	13	2
VETERAN	1,236	412	181	80	44	193	15
HANDICAPPED	1,341	398	154	111	31	76	25
WELFARE	7,382	1,899	939	2,198	57	343	156
WIN*	6,837	1,659	780	2,184	53	286	132
MIGRANT FARMWORKER	66	29	28	25	0	15	1

* WIN (Work Incentive Program) is a Human Services Department and Employment Security Department joint effort to reduce welfare dependency in which AFDC recipients are registered for employment through the Employment Service.

Source: New Mexico Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS),
Table C18, June 30, 1985.


INDUSTRY

The propensity of women to be clustered in certain industries decreased during the 1970's, but only slightly. In 1980 over two-thirds of all employed women in New Mexico were working in just two industries--service and trade. This was a slight improvement over 1970, when nearly three-fourths of the state's female labor force were concentrated in these same two industries. Women continued to prevail in traditionally female-dominated industries such as educational services and retail trade and were grossly underrepresented in male-dominated industries like mining and construction (Table 6). With few exceptions, the industries in which women predominate are the ones which offer the lowest overall pay. Although women continue to earn less than men in all industries, progress has been made in some areas. The smallest difference between the earnings of men and women was found among those employed in elementary and secondary schools, where women were paid 89 cents to every dollar earned by men. This was a vast improvement over the 1970 rate when these women earned 63 percent of men's wages. In other industries, little progress was made in the decade of 1970 to 1980. In New Mexico's financial industries, for instance, women held over 50 percent of the jobs in 1980 but received less than half the pay earned by men (Table 19, Page 59). It is primarily because of the limited range of women's employment that their earnings tend to be very low. Thus, industrial and occupational concentration of female workers in a few "women's" jobs is the biggest problem facing women in the labor market today.

TABLE 6. EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND MEN IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES

NEW MEXICO, 1970 AND 1980

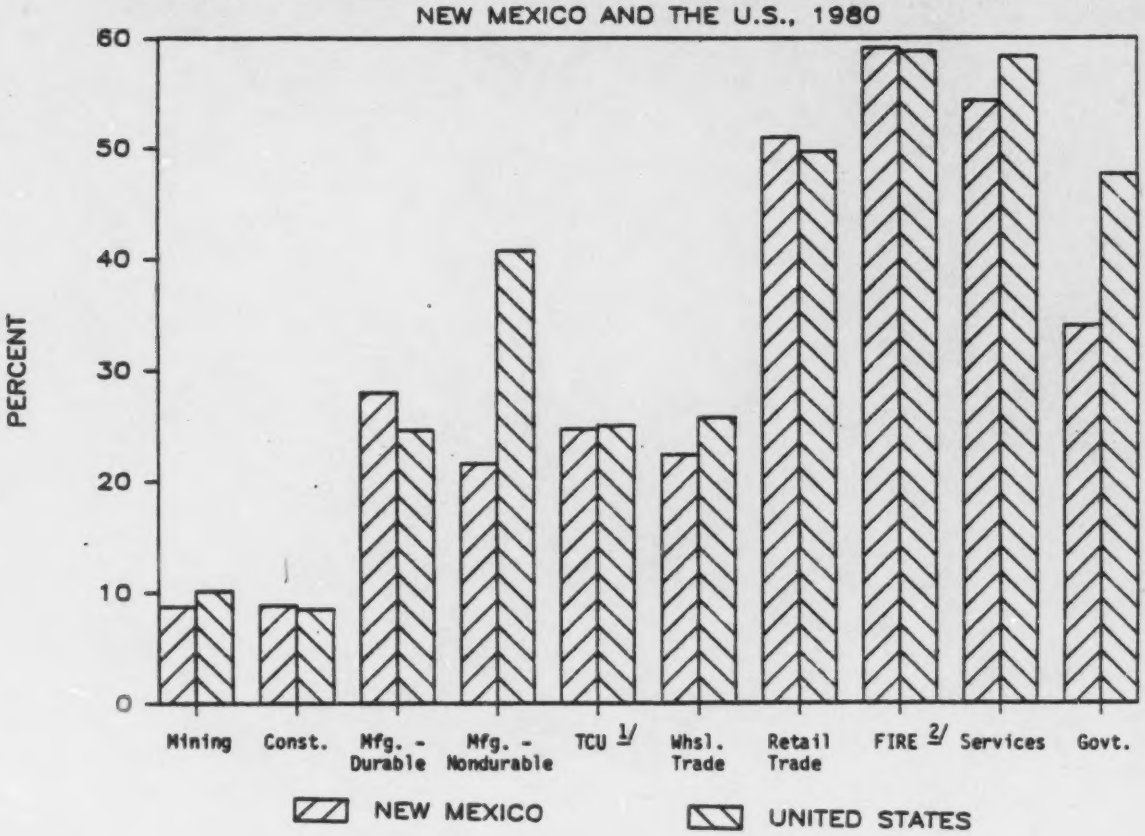
INDUSTRY	WOMEN						MEN			
	1980			1970			1980		1970	
	Number Employed	Percent Distribution	Women as a percent of all workers in industry	Number Employed	Percent Distribution	Women as a percent of all workers in industry	Number Employed	Percent Distribution	Number Employed	Percent Distribution
Mining	2,522	1.2	8.8	839	0.7	4.9	26,175	8.6	16,253	7.8
Construction	3,817	1.9	8.9	1,516	1.3	6.4	38,952	12.9	22,259	10.7
Manufacturing	12,953	6.3	24.3	5,958	5.2	26.5	40,331	13.3	16,562	8.0
Durable	6,116	3.0	28.1	2,640	2.3	22.2	15,655	5.2	9,276	4.5
Nondurable	6,837	3.3	21.7	3,318	2.9	31.3	24,676	8.2	7,286	3.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	9,272	4.5	24.8	5,226	4.5	21.2	28,090	9.3	19,412	9.4
Trade	49,093	23.9	46.5	27,086	23.5	39.9	56,460	18.7	40,815	19.7
Wholesale	3,838	1.9	22.5	2,134	1.9	18.6	13,186	4.4	9,327	4.5
Retail	45,255	22.0	51.1	24,952	21.6	44.2	43,274	14.3	31,488	15.2
Financial Industries	15,659	7.6	59.2	6,528	5.7	48.6	10,706	3.6	6,907	3.3
Service	91,337	44.4	54.4	58,648	50.9	52.7	76,491	25.3	52,571	25.3
Medical	22,055	11.2	70.4	12,178	10.6	71.1	9,261	3.1	4,956	2.4
Education	33,123	16.1	60.4	22,203	19.3	57.1	21,752	7.2	16,679	8.0
Private Households	3,173	1.5	87.4	5,290	4.6	89.1	457	0.2	651	3.0
Other	32,986	16.0	42.3	18,969	35.7	38.5	45,021	14.9	30,285	14.6
Government	17,668	8.6	34.1	8,164	7.1	30.5	25,362	8.4	18,586	9.0
Federal	7,751	3.8	39.6	4,827	4.2	29.7	11,821	3.9	11,452	5.5
State & Local	9,917	4.8	28.5	3,337	2.9	31.9	13,541	4.5	7,134	3.4
Total All Industries	205,597	100.0	40.5	115,335	100.0	35.7	302,641	100.0	207,502	100.0

Source: 1980 Census, Detailed Population Characteristics, New Mexico.

CHART 6.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN BY INDUSTRY

NEW MEXICO AND THE U.S., 1980



1/ Transportation, Communication & Utilities

2/ Finance, Insurance & Real Estate

Source: 1980 Census, Detailed Population Characteristics, New Mexico.

OCCUPATIONS

Women workers in New Mexico, as in other areas of the country, have made significant occupational advances in the past 15 years. More and more women are breaking away from traditionally female occupations and working in such male-dominated professions as accountants, lawyers, physicians, bank officials, and sales managers (Table 7). Nevertheless, women are still far from achieving equality in the labor market. Occupational segregation is a critical problem in the 1980's, as women continue to be concentrated in low-paying jobs that are traditionally considered to be women's work. In 1980, two-thirds of all employed women in New Mexico's labor force held jobs in stereotypically female occupations as nurses, teachers, librarians, social workers, clerical workers, and service workers. Moreover, in most occupations, women tend to be concentrated in the bottom ranks and lowest job classifications. Chart 7 shows that men and women are largely employed in different occupational groups and that men are more dispersed among all occupations than women.

While women of all races are adversely affected by occupational segregation, minority women are doubly disadvantaged. In New Mexico, almost twice as many minority women as white women were employed as service workers in 1980, and approximately a third less were employed in managerial, professional and technical occupations (Chart 8).

A comparison of women of different age groups (Table 8), shows that younger women are more likely than older women to be employed in professional occupations. These women in general

TABLE 7.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, NEW MEXICO AND THE U.S., 1970 AND 1980

Occupation	New Mexico		United States	
	1980	1970	1980	1970
All occupation groups:				
Number (in thousands)	205	116	40,446	29,667
Percent of total employed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Technical	42.8	37.6	43.3	40.0
Accountants	44.3	31.1	32.9	25.3
Engineers	4.0	1.6	2.9	1.6
Lawyers-judges	18.1	7.1	12.4	4.7
Physicians	18.0	8.1	10.7	8.9
Registered nurses	91.7	81.2	96.8	97.4
Teachers, except college and university	67.7	67.2	70.8	70.4
Teachers, college and university	40.3	27.3	31.6	28.3
Technicians, excluding medical-dental	15.5	6.6	16.1	14.5
Managers & Administrators	32.9	20.9	24.6	16.6
Bank officials-financial managers	45.7	11.8	31.6	17.6
Buyers-purchasing agents	37.2	19.6	30.2	20.8
Sales managers-department heads; retail trade	39.4	—	39.8	24.1
Sales Workers	48.6	40.8	45.1	39.4
Sales representatives (including wholesale)	29.9	12.9	12.4	7.2
Sales workers, retail	65.5	61.7	70.7	64.8
Clerical Workers	79.2	74.0	80.3	73.6
Bank tellers	92.1	88.7	92.9	86.1
Bookkeepers	90.9	80.7	91.1	82.1
Office machine operators	55.2	41.9	74.9	73.5
Secretaries-typists	97.7	96.9	98.6	96.6
Shipping-receiving clerks	29.9	21.8	21.3	14.3
Craftspeople	6.8	5.1	5.7	4.9
Carpenters	2.8	1.5	1.3	1.3
Mechanics, including automotive	3.0	2.0	1.4	2.0
Operatives (except Transportation)	36.3	34.8	39.9	38.4
Assemblers	47.6	50.0	53.4	48.7
Bottling and canning operatives	51.4	22.3	37.8	34.0
Laundry and dry cleaning operatives	68.4	66.3	65.9	62.9
Sewers and stitchers	96.1	93.6	95.3	93.8
Transportation Equipment Operators	12.9	8.4	8.1	4.5
Bus drivers	59.1	46.1	45.5	28.5
Service Workers	57.7	60.0	62.4	60.5
Private household	95.2	95.4	97.6	96.9
Food service	70.2	70.8	68.4	68.8
Health service	83.6	83.6	90.4	88.0
Personal service	76.1	70.1	77.3	66.5
Protective service	10.9	4.9	8.8	6.2

Note: See Appendix, page 81, for detailed listing of employment by occupation.

Sources: 1980 New Mexico Census of Population, and Perspectives on Working Women: A Databook, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CHART 7.

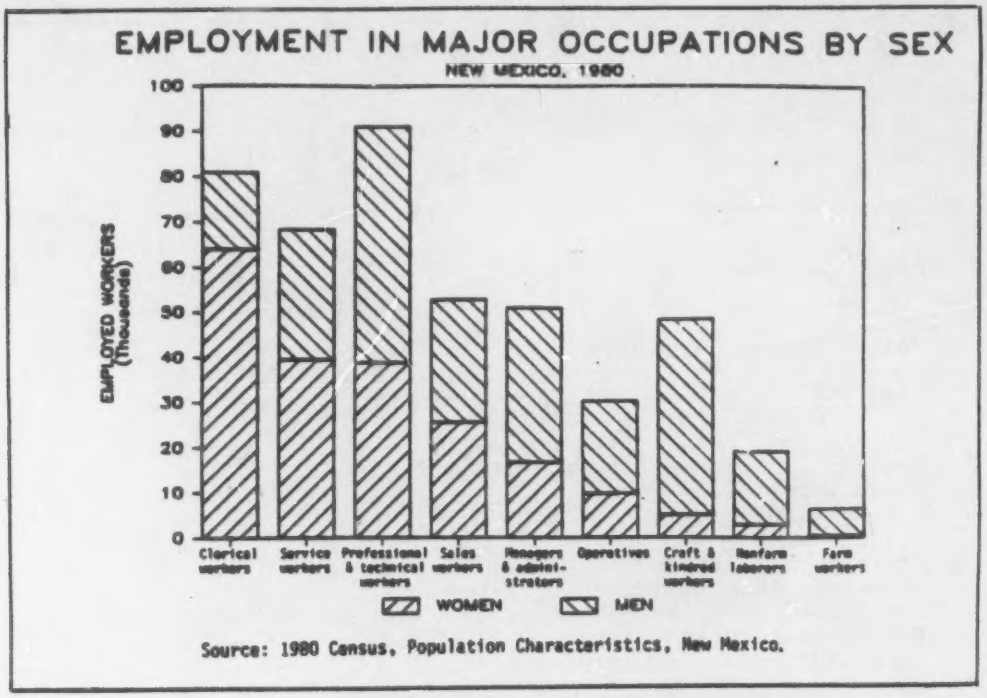


CHART 8.

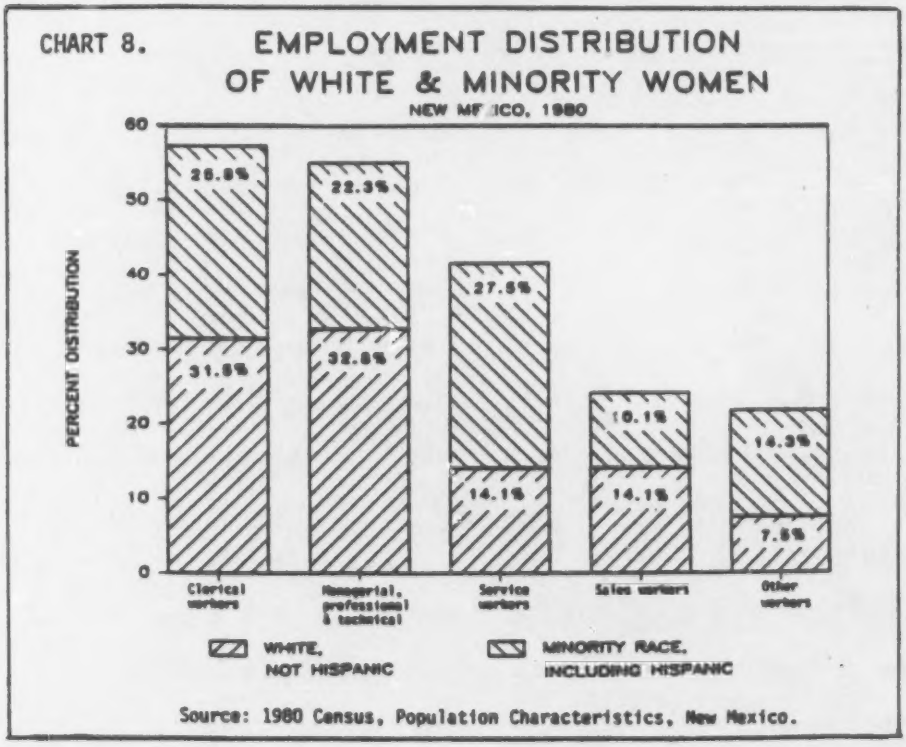


TABLE 8.

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS OF EMPLOYED WOMEN, BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS

NEW MEXICO, 1980

Major Occupational Group	16-34	35 years and over
All occupational groups:		
Number	111,356	94,241
Percent	100.0	100.0
Professional & technical workers	18.1	15.6
Managers & administrators (except farm)	6.4	10.2
Sales workers	12.6	12.4
Clerical workers	33.9	28.0
Craftspeople	2.4	2.6
Operatives (except transportation)	5.6	4.6
Transportation equipment operators	1.3	1.3
Service workers (except private household)	18.0	17.8
Private household workers	0.9	2.0
Farm workers	1.0	0.9

Source: 1980 Census, Detailed Population Characteristics, New Mexico.

have higher educational attainment than older women. Nevertheless, a significantly higher percentage of younger women are employed in the clerical field than older women, despite the fact that these positions are usually low-paying and offer few opportunities for advancement. Often, these are the only jobs that prospective white collar women workers just entering the job market are able to obtain. Once they gain work experience, some of these women are able to move up into other positions such as managers and administrators.

In most cases, occupations which are perceived as women's work pay less than do male-dominated occupations, even when comparable levels of skill and effort are required. Moreover, women's earnings are usually lower than men's even within the

same occupation. For example, female bank tellers in New Mexico earned 58 percent of their male counterparts' wages in 1980, and women bus drivers earned 45 cents to every dollar earned by men in the same occupation. Discrimination against women on the part of employers is one factor contributing to this wage disparity, but differences between employed men and women in educational attainment, age, work experience, hours worked, and occupational tenure also play a role. The wage gap between men and women is further perpetuated by the tendency of employers to assign men to occupations needing specialized skills and training which can only be learned on the job, as well as to supervisory positions and career-ladder jobs.[6]

Thus, although encouraging trends can be seen in occupational statistics, there is also evidence that attitudes about job options for women are changing slowly. The barriers to women in the labor market are beginning to erode, but it will be quite some time before occupational equality between men and women is achieved.

TABLE 9.

DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN AND MEN IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN, NEW MEXICO, 1980

	TOTAL, ALL RACES				HISPANIC, ALL RACES			
	Number		Percent Distribution		Number		Percent Distribution	
OCCUPATION	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Executive, administrative & managerial	16,832	34,402	8.2	11.4	4,228	7,755	6.5	7.7
Professional occupations	32,157	39,261	15.6	13.0	5,770	6,748	8.8	6.7
Engineers	320	7,691	0.2	2.5	95	826	0.1	0.8
Teachers, elementary & secondary	13,742	6,474	6.7	2.1	2,835	1,766	4.3	1.7
Technical occupations	6,884	12,954	3.3	4.3	1,535	3,009	2.3	3.0
Sales occupations	25,760	27,286	12.5	9.0	7,083	6,481	10.8	6.4
Clerical workers	64,158	16,878	31.2	5.6	20,670	6,711	31.6	6.6
Service occupations	39,600	29,048	19.3	9.6	17,585	14,246	26.8	14.1
Farm workers	1,262	8,421	0.6	2.8	385	4,318	0.6	4.3
Mechanics & repairers	615	20,937	0.3	6.9	184	6,503	0.3	6.4
Precision production	3,543	12,695	1.7	4.2	1,359	4,316	2.1	4.3
Operators, fabricators, & laborers	13,196	57,120	6.4	18.9	6,372	25,614	9.7	25.3
Other	1,990	43,629	0.8	14.4	331	15,481	0.5	15.3
Total all occupations	205,597	302,641	100.0	100.0	65,473	101,184	100.0	100.0

	WHITE, NOT HISPANIC				BLACK, NOT HISPANIC			
	Number		Percent Distribution		Number		Percent Distribution	
OCCUPATION	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Executive, administrative & managerial	11,654	24,919	9.5	13.8	190	292	6.1	7.5
Professional	24,075	30,729	19.5	17.0	329	325	10.6	8.3
Engineers	212	6,587	0.2	3.6	—	47	—	1.2
Teachers, elementary & secondary	9,858	4,498	8.0	2.5	133	37	4.3	0.9
Technical occupations	4,663	8,758	3.8	4.8	117	169	3.8	4.3
Sales occupations	17,327	20,248	14.1	11.2	361	140	11.6	3.6
Clerical workers	38,837	9,087	31.5	5.0	725	255	23.3	6.5
Service occupations	17,393	11,972	14.1	6.6	1,019	828	32.8	21.2
Farm workers	807	3,577	0.7	2.0	7	97	0.2	2.5
Mechanics & repairers	397	13,144	0.3	7.3	20	295	0.6	7.5
Precision production	1,667	7,497	1.4	4.1	84	129	2.7	3.3
Operators, fabricators, & laborers	5,261	25,604	4.3	14.2	257	1,083	8.3	27.7
Other	1,094	25,286	0.9	14.0	0	301	.0	7.7
Total all occupations	123,175	180,741	100.0	100.0	3,109	3,914	100.0	100.0

	NATIVE AMERICAN, NOT HISPANIC				ASIAN, NOT HISPANIC			
	Number		Percent Distribution		Number		Percent Distribution	
OCCUPATION	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Executive, administrative & managerial	635	1,217	5.3	8.1	125	161	8.5	13.0
Professional	1,720	1,006	14.3	6.7	196	364	13.3	29.5
Engineers	13	134	0.1	0.9	—	100	—	8.1
Teachers, elementary & secondary	817	143	6.8	1.0	75	7	5.1	0.6
Technical occupations	493	587	4.1	3.9	48	120	3.3	9.7
Sales occupations	776	338	6.4	2.3	172	36	11.7	2.9
Clerical workers	3,586	842	29.8	5.6	274	55	18.6	4.5
Service occupations	3,217	1,774	26.7	11.9	348	122	23.7	9.9
Farm workers	53	367	0.4	2.5	6	29	0.4	2.3
Mechanics & repairers	14	912	0.1	6.1	—	66	—	5.3
Precision production	344	657	2.9	4.4	80	59	5.4	4.8
Operators, fabricators, & laborers	1,052	4,540	8.7	30.4	212	147	14.4	11.9
Other	155	2,712	1.3	18.1	10	76	0.7	6.2
Total all occupations	12,045	14,952	100.0	100.0	1,471	1,235	100.0	100.0

Source: 1980 Census, General Social and Economic Characteristics, New Mexico.

TABLE 10. UNITED STATES

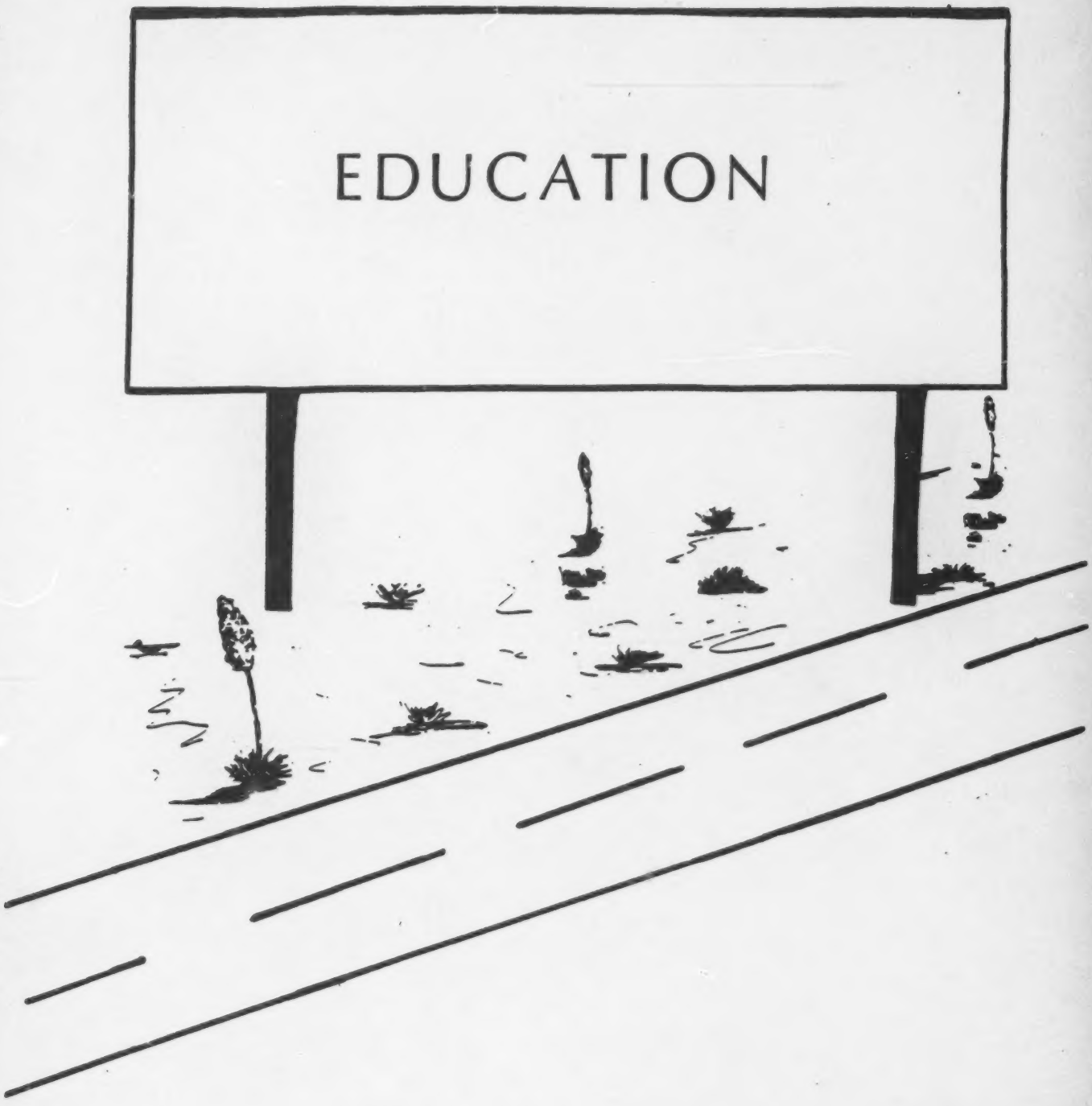
Occupations with Highest Percentage of Female Workers in Full-Time Wage and Salary Work, 1981 Annual Average

Occupational title	Percent female
Secretaries, medical	100.0
Secretaries, legal	99.4
Secretaries, N.E.C.	99.3
Receptionists	98.0
Dental assistants	97.9
Practical nurses	97.3
Child care workers, private household	97.3
Teachers aides, except school monitors	97.0
Sewers and stitchers	96.7
Prekindergarten and kindergarten teachers	96.5
Typists	96.4
Registered nurses	95.8
Lodging quarters cleaners, except private household	94.9
Keypunch operators	94.8
Bank tellers	94.0
Telephone operators	92.3
Maids and servants, private household	91.8
Bookkeepers	90.6
Stenographers	87.3
Child care workers, except private household	86.7

N.E.C.--Not elsewhere classified

Note: Excludes any earnings from self-employment.
Occupations listed are those in which female employment was 50,000 or more in 1981.

Source: Nancy F. Rytina, "Earnings of Men and Women: A Look at Specific Occupations," Monthly Labor Review, April 1982, p. 31.


EDUCATION

Women's ambition to upgrade their employment status is evident in the dramatic increase in their educational attainment over the past four decades. In 1940, only 5 percent of all women age 25 and over in New Mexico were college graduates; by 1980, that figure had increased to 14 percent. The number of women enrolled in institutions of higher learning now exceeds the number of men: in 1980, 39 percent of all adult women in New Mexico had completed at least one year of college, compared with only 31 percent of men. Nevertheless, the 1980 Census data for New Mexico shows that a higher percentage of men than women have completed at least four years of college (Table 11). More recent trends, however, as evidenced by the achievements of the youngest age group, indicate that the gap between the college

TABLE 11. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
Men and women age 25 and over - 1960, 1970, and 1980
New Mexico

	Women			Men		
Highest grade completed	1960	1970	1980	1960	1970	1980
All educational levels						
Number	222,087	253,507	366,903	222,416	236,116	340,244
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Elementary						
0-7 years	23.0	17.4	11.6	25.4	19.1	11.8
8 years	11.6	9.3	6.2	12.8	9.6	5.7
High School						
1-3 years	18.7	18.4	14.4	17.5	15.7	12.5
4 years	27.6	32.6	36.9	22.0	27.1	31.2
College						
1-3 years	11.1	12.3	17.0	10.5	12.7	17.3
4 years or more	7.8	9.9	14.0	11.7	15.7	21.4

Source: New Mexico Census of the Population.

completion rates of men and women is closing. Among all New Mexicans 25 to 29 years old in 1980, 18 percent of the women and 21 percent of the men had completed at least four years of college, compared with 14 percent and 23 percent, respectively, in 1970. Moreover, about half of the bachelor's and master's degrees awarded by New Mexico universities in 1983-84 went to women. At the same time, the percentage of doctoral degrees earned by women increased to 40 percent, double the rate for 1975-76 (Tables 12, 13, and 14).

Although women are closing the gap in the attainment of college degrees, many of them continue to major in fields that are traditionally female. For example, nearly a third of the bachelor's degrees awarded to New Mexico women in 1983-84 were in the fields of education and nursing. However, the percentage of women in male-dominated college programs has increased dramatically over the years. The number of women receiving bachelor's degrees in business, a traditionally male-dominated field, has more than tripled since 1975-76 and is now approximately equal to the number awarded to men. Similarly, in the field of law, approximately equal numbers of degrees were earned by men and women in 1983-84. Only 18 percent of bachelor's degrees in engineering were awarded to women, but even this was a considerable increase over 1975-76 when women received only 2 percent of these degrees.

As educational attainment rises, so do earnings for both men and women. However, as Table 17 (page 58) shows, women with the same amount of education as men earn substantially less money. Furthermore, in 1980 New Mexico women with four years of college

earned less than men with an eighth grade education. Interestingly, the difference between men's and women's income was the greatest for those with four years of college. This disparity no doubt reflects differences in the types of degrees awarded to men and women. With more women now majoring in male-dominated fields which will train them for higher-paying jobs, this gap can be expected to narrow.

There is a great deal of variation in the educational attainment among women of various ethnic and racial groups in New Mexico, as the following figures derived from the 1980 Census reveal:

	WOMEN				
	Hispanic	White	Black	Indian	Asian
H.S. GRADS.	49.6%	79.9%	58.3%	45.4%	70.1%
COLLEGE GRADS.	4.9%	19.7%	9.9%	5.0%	19.2%

These differences contribute to the disparity in earnings and occupations among women of different racial and ethnic groups. Although educational attainment is increasing for women of all races, Hispanic, Black, and Native American women continue to lag far behind in this area. In the past, the concern for women's equality has primarily been focused on white, middle-class women. This trend must change. Because education is such a major factor in opening doors to desirable career paths, it is essential that all women be given equal opportunities for educational advancement.

TABLE 12.

BACHELOR'S DEGREES CONFERRED BY NEW MEXICO UNIVERSITIES[a], BY SEX OF STUDENT AND BY FIELD OF STUDY, SELECTED YEARS 1975-1984

MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY	1975-1976		1982-1983		1983-1984	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
TOTAL NUMBER OF BACHELOR'S DEGREES GRANTED	2,025	2,833	1,957	2,157	1,983	2,116
Agriculture and Natural Resources	26	140	50	122	48	113
Agronomy	—	14	1	9	4	6
Animal Science	6	33	6	21	7	28
Fish and Wildlife Science	4	33	9	26	9	21
Horticulture	10	8	9	5	6	6
Agricultural and Farm Management	1	2	—	7	1	9
Agricultural Business	4	22	12	20	11	21
Range Management	1	10	1	15	2	9
Agricultural Extension Education	—	—	5	8	3	7
Pest Management	—	—	4	3	—	—
Other	—	18	3	8	5	6
Architecture and Environmental Design	10	60	10	29	11	32
Environmental Design, General	—	—	4	3	4	6
Architecture	10	60	6	26	7	26
Area Studies	4	4	6	4	6	6
Latin American Studies	3	3	5	4	1	4
Other	1	1	1	—	5	2
Biological Sciences	78	141	70	76	56	52
Biology	77	136	69	69	53	49
Other	1	5	1	7	3	3
Business and Management	135	488	355	417	430	445
Business, General	16	66	1	5	2	5
Accounting	53	124	90	64	91	64
Finance and Banking	9	34	25	40	26	40
Business Management and Administration	27	202	181	221	227	257
Marketing and Purchasing	15	28	28	42	42	32
Real Estate	—	5	5	11	4	10
Secretarial Studies	9	1	3	—	7	—
Personnel Management	4	13	7	12	13	10
Business Systems Analysis	1	6	15	22	18	27
Other	1	9	—	—	—	—
Communications	45	47	47	43	61	41
Communications, General	16	8	4	10	9	9
Journalism (Printed Media)	29	39	43	33	52	32
Computer and Information Science	5	45	48	67	42	85
Computer Science	5	41	42	57	37	72
Data Processing	—	4	6	10	5	13
Education	703	322	414	156	419	138
Elementary Education	370	60	213	24	224	23
Secondary Education	41	47	18	15	8	4
Special Education	87	18	20	3	12	3
Pre-Elementary Education	—	—	23	1	12	—
Art Education	7	7	12	2	17	2
Music Education	20	20	10	10	14	13
Mathematics Education	—	—	3	1	4	3
Physical Education	42	66	46	58	45	49
Health and Family Life Education	2	3	11	2	18	5
Business, Commerce and Dist. Education	29	11	8	2	8	1
Industrial Arts, Vocational, and Technical Education	1	41	1	22	1	21
Bilingual Elementary Education	9	6	8	4	5	—
Agricultural and Extension Education	2	24	—	—	—	—
Social Sciences Education	—	—	—	—	5	2
Home Economics Education	74	1	26	1	16	—
Recreation Education	9	12	13	10	13	6
Other	10	6	2	1	17	6

BACHELOR'S DEGREES CONFERRED BY NEW MEXICO UNIVERSITIES, BY SEX OF STUDENT AND BY FIELD OF STUDY, SELECTED YEARS 1975-1984

MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY	1975-1976		1982-1983		1983-1984	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Engineering	8	343	90	560	103	578
General Engineering	—	—	2	14	2	13
Chemical Engineering	2	39	16	55	15	47
Petroleum Engineering	2	13	7	39	7	42
Civil Engineering	2	81	10	66	15	86
Electrical Engineering	2	94	19	143	27	156
Mechanical Engineering	—	52	15	120	12	106
Geological Engineering	—	3	—	14	4	9
Industrial Engineering	—	11	4	8	4	9
Metallurgical Engineering	—	4	5	12	1	6
Mining and Mineral Engineering	—	6	2	11	3	12
Environmental and Sanitary Engineering	—	2	3	4	4	—
Engineering Technologies	—	28	3	62	1	65
Computer Engineering	—	—	4	7	6	17
Other	—	10	—	5	2	10
Fine and Applied Arts	119	81	113	48	79	51
General Fine Arts	5	5	7	6	3	—
Art (Painting, Drawing, Sculpture)	54	47	65	23	39	26
Art History	5	1	8	1	—	—
Music (Performing, Comp., Theory)	12	7	14	7	14	12
Music (Liberal Arts Program)	7	6	1	1	1	2
Dramatic Arts	34	15	16	9	17	11
Other	2	—	2	1	5	—
Foreign Languages	57	34	29	19	33	12
General Foreign Languages	—	—	9	6	10	5
French	10	4	5	2	9	1
German	4	3	3	1	3	1
Spanish	39	25	10	8	11	4
Other	4	2	2	2	—	1
Health Professions	145	57	168	38	168	40
Nursing (4 Year and Higher Programs)	95	11	91	4	94	11
Pharmacy	13	37	21	25	14	20
Physical Therapy	—	—	12	3	14	6
Dental Hygiene	2	—	3	—	10	—
Communicative Disorders	13	2	21	1	29	2
Medical Laboratory Technologies	22	7	20	5	7	1
Home Economics	30	1	23	4	35	4
Home Economics	5	—	2	—	8	—
Dietetics	10	1	9	4	4	—
Food and Nutrition Services	—	—	4	—	10	4
Home Economics in Business	15	—	5	—	6	—
Other	—	—	3	—	7	—
Letters	88	60	58	39	81	45
English	61	29	33	12	38	14
Speech, Debate and Forensics	11	9	14	12	27	15
Creative Writing	—	—	2	2	7	—
Philosophy	3	9	—	3	2	6
Religious Studies	3	5	2	7	2	5
English-Philosophy	6	4	1	2	—	1
Other	4	4	6	1	5	4
Mathematics	39	61	28	36	23	31
Physical Sciences	25	110	32	104	49	91
Physics (Excluding Biophysics)	—	15	1	13	6	14
Chemistry (Excluding Biochemistry)	16	52	18	30	13	25
Geology	7	37	9	45	25	42
Geophysics and Seismology	1	3	2	8	2	5
Other	1	3	2	8	3	5

BACHELOR'S DEGREES CONFERRED BY NEW MEXICO UNIVERSITIES, BY SEX OF STUDENT AND BY FIELD OF STUDY, SELECTED YEARS 1975-1984

MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY	1975-1976		1982-1983		1983-1984	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Social Sciences	296	490	271	279	255	247
Psychology	90	101	82	41	78	35
Social Work and Human Services	25	17	36	12	33	6
Law Enforcement and Corrections	6	29	8	21	9	18
Criminology	1	23	—	—	—	—
City and Regional Planning	1	2	—	2	4	3
Social Sciences, General	14	27	8	8	6	10
Anthropology	43	31	19	15	16	12
Economics	5	50	19	51	16	45
History	30	51	26	37	16	29
Geography	4	16	5	17	4	11
Political Science and Government	26	83	25	56	36	61
Sociology	48	51	40	16	35	17
Other	3	9	3	3	2	—
General Studies	235	364	158	135	99	118
University and General Studies	235	364	157	131	91	116
Medical Sciences	—	—	1	2	6	1
Other	—	—	—	2	2	1

* University of New Mexico, New Mexico State University, New Mexico Highlands University, Western New Mexico University, Eastern New Mexico University, New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, College of Santa Fe, University of Albuquerque.

Note: Major fields of study in which fewer than 7 degrees were granted in any one time period are not listed separately but are counted in "Other."

Source: Board of Educational Finance Degree File.

TABLE 13. MASTER'S DEGREES CONFERRED BY NEW MEXICO UNIVERSITIES*, BY SEX OF STUDENT AND BY FIELD OF STUDY, SELECTED YEARS 1975-1984

MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY	1975-1976		1982-1983		1983-1984	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
TOTAL NUMBER OF MASTER'S DEGREES GRANTED	700	884	843	816	878	861
Agriculture and Natural Resources	4	47	9	43	13	49
Agriculture, General	—	—	3	—	—	1
Agronomy	1	4	1	6	—	2
Animal Science	1	17	—	3	3	7
Fish and Wildlife Science	—	1	1	7	3	3
Horticulture	—	7	—	—	2	3
Agricultural Economics	2	13	4	10	2	16
Range Management	—	5	—	10	3	8
Agricultural Extension Education	—	—	—	7	—	9
Architecture and Environmental Design	4	14	5	10	8	16
Environmental Design, General	—	—	4	—	—	—
Architecture	4	14	—	10	5	10
City, Community and Regional Planning	—	—	1	—	3	6
Area Studies	5	4	4	4	9	3
Latin American Studies	5	3	3	3	4	1
American Studies	—	1	1	1	5	2
Biological Sciences	8	30	12	19	6	26
Biology	8	30	12	19	6	26
Business and Management	24	151	95	194	92	198
Business, General	—	11	—	—	—	—
Accounting	—	—	4	4	2	3
Business Management and Administration	24	139	91	190	90	195
Industrial Administration	—	1	—	—	—	—
Communications	—	—	4	3	4	3
Communications, General	—	—	4	3	4	3
Computer and Information Science	2	12	2	10	11	20
Computer Science	2	12	2	10	11	20
Education	506	261	466	198	451	183
Education, General	3	—	38	11	51	14
Elementary Education	190	21	140	17	127	12
Secondary Education	70	58	50	41	49	23
Special Education	49	12	77	10	56	13
Educational Foundations	5	2	14	1	13	4
Counseling and Guidance	83	70	65	27	74	29
Educational Administration	23	53	46	60	40	53
Art Education	12	3	9	4	8	1
Music Education	3	4	2	2	1	2
Science Education	1	2	1	1	3	3
Physical Education	18	13	9	19	17	19
Health and Family Life Education	12	—	8	2	5	1
Business, Commerce and Dist. Education	15	3	2	—	4	1
Industrial Arts, Vocational, and Technical Education	—	1	1	1	—	4
Bilingual Elementary Education	14	8	3	1	—	—
Agricultural and Extension Education	—	8	—	—	—	—
Social Sciences Education	—	—	—	—	1	1
Home Economics Education	5	—	—	—	—	—
Recreation Education	3	3	1	1	2	3
Engineering	3	108	15	123	13	129
Chemical Engineering	—	4	1	12	2	13
Petroleum Engineering	—	—	—	5	—	7
Civil Engineering	—	21	3	22	2	24
Electrical Engineering	3	50	8	49	6	64
Mechanical Engineering	—	10	—	17	2	12
Industrial Engineering	—	8	2	8	1	3
Metallurgical Engineering	—	6	—	—	—	—
Materials Engineering	—	—	—	1	—	—
Mining and Mineral Engineering	—	—	—	3	—	2
Nuclear Engineer	—	9	1	6	—	4

MASTER'S DEGREES CONFERRED BY NEW MEXICO UNIVERSITIES, BY SEX OF STUDENT AND BY FIELD OF STUDY, SELECTED YEARS 1975-1984

MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY	1975-1976		1982-1983		1983-1984	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Fine and Applied Arts	20	23	24	18	31	19
General Fine Arts	1	3	—	—	—	—
Art (Painting, Drawing, Sculpture)	10	13	17	7	16	5
Art History	1	—	—	—	—	—
Music (Performing, Comp., Theory)	8	4	7	7	10	8
Music (Liberal Arts Program)	—	3	—	2	1	2
Dramatic Arts	—	—	—	2	4	4
Foreign Languages	9	6	11	4	9	5
French	2	—	1	—	2	1
Spanish	7	5	10	4	7	4
Portuguese	—	1	—	—	—	—
Health Professions	15	6	32	6	34	2
Nursing (4 Year and Higher Programs)	—	—	9	1	9	—
Communicative Disorders	15	6	23	5	25	2
Home Economics	1	—	6	1	9	1
Home Economics	1	—	6	1	9	1
Letters	52	40	31	15	35	20
English	23	12	12	8	19	5
Linguistics	—	—	—	—	2	1
Speech, Debate and Forensics	21	13	15	3	13	8
Teaching English as a Second Language	—	—	1	—	—	—
Philosophy	2	1	2	1	1	2
Religious Studies	—	11	1	3	—	4
Speech and Drama	6	3	—	—	—	—
Mathematics	2	22	7	15	6	15
Physical Sciences	7	44	13	48	20	66
Physics (Excluding Biophysics)	1	7	3	7	4	8
Chemistry (Excluding Biochemistry)	5	17	3	12	10	16
Astronomy			—	4	—	—
Geology	1	18	3	15	5	24
Geochemistry	—	—	—	1	—	1
Geophysics and Seismology	—	1	1	—	—	5
Metallurgy	—	—	2	6	—	7
Hydrology	—	1	1	3	1	5
Social Sciences	39	116	103	105	117	102
Psychology	10	39	15	18	14	10
Public Administration	7	25	50	31	48	38
Social Work and Human Services	—	—	14	12	23	5
Social Sciences, General	—	2	2	1	3	5
Anthropology	7	5	7	15	12	9
Economics	—	4	4	5	4	10
History	4	18	5	8	6	8
Geography	1	—	3	4	—	2
Political Science and Government	4	16	1	7	4	15
Sociology	6	7	2	4	3	—
General Studies	—	1	6	2	11	5
Biological and Physical Sciences	—	1	—	—	—	—
University and General Studies	—	—	4	2	7	5
Medical Sciences	—	—	2	—	4	—

* University of New Mexico, New Mexico State University, New Mexico Highlands University, Western New Mexico University, Eastern New Mexico University, New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology.

Source: Board of Educational Finance Degree File.

TABLE 14.

DOCTORAL DEGREES CONFERRED BY NEW MEXICO UNIVERSITIES*, BY SEX OF STUDENT AND BY FIELD OF STUDY, SELECTED YEARS 1975-1984

MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY	1975-1976		1982-1983		1983-1984	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
TOTAL NUMBER OF DOCTORAL DEGREES GRANTED	31	121	56	118	68	104
Agriculture and Natural Resources	—	1	—	14	—	10
Agronomy	—	1	—	6	—	2
Animal Science	—	—	—	6	—	5
Range Management	—	—	—	2	—	3
Area Studies	4	9	6	3	5	1
American Studies	3	8	5	3	5	1
Ibero-American Studies	1	1	1	—	—	—
Biological Sciences	2	5	1	7	3	8
Biology	2	5	1	7	3	8
Business and Management	—	—	1	—	—	—
Business Management and Administration	—	—	1	—	—	—
Computer and Information Science	—	—	1	—	—	—
Computer Science	—	—	1	—	—	—
Education	14	31	29	25	40	29
Education, General	—	—	18	15	25	19
Educational Foundations	2	4	—	—	—	—
Counseling and Guidance	1	10	2	1	2	3
Educational Administration	5	5	5	5	4	5
Curriculum and Instruction	6	12	4	4	9	2
Engineering	—	13	—	19	—	14
General Engineering	—	—	—	11	—	10
Chemical Engineering	—	—	—	1	—	—
Civil Engineering	—	2	—	2	—	2
Electrical Engineering	—	5	—	3	—	2
Mechanical Engineering	—	3	—	2	—	—
Metallurgical Engineering	—	1	—	—	—	—
Nuclear Engineer	—	2	—	—	—	—
Fine and Applied Arts	—	—	3	2	4	1
General Fine Arts	—	—	3	1	2	1
Art History	—	—	—	1	2	—
Foreign Languages	—	2	3	—	2	5
General Foreign Languages	—	2	3	—	2	5
Letters	5	6	3	4	1	2
English	4	5	3	4	1	—
Philosophy	1	1	—	—	—	2
Mathematics	—	7	—	2	—	5
Physical Sciences	2	23	2	22	4	20
Physics (Excluding Biophysics)	—	7	—	7	2	7
Chemistry (Excluding Biochemistry)	2	8	2	12	2	11
Astronomy	—	1	—	—	—	2
Geology	—	4	—	2	—	—
Geochemistry	—	1	—	—	—	—
Geophysics	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hydrology	—	1	—	1	—	—

DOCTORAL DEGREES CONFERRED BY NEW MEXICO UNIVERSITIES, BY SEX OF STUDENT AND BY FIELD OF STUDY, SELECTED YEARS 1975-1984

MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY	1975-1976		1982-1983		1983-1984	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Social Sciences	4	23	4	15	9	8
Psychology	3	9	—	3	2	4
Anthropology	1	4	2	3	4	1
Economics	—	3	—	3	—	1
History	—	5	2	5	3	1
Political Science and Government	—	2	—	1	—	1
General Studies	—	1	4	7	—	1
University and General Studies	—	—	1	—	—	—
Medical Sciences	—	1	3	7	—	1

* University of New Mexico, New Mexico State University, New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology.

Source: Board of Educational Finance Degree File.

TABLE 15.

PROFESSIONAL DEGREES CONFERRED BY NEW MEXICO UNIVERSITIES*, BY SEX OF STUDENT AND BY FIELD OF STUDY, SELECTED YEARS 1975-1984

MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY	1975-1976		1982-1983		1983-1984	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
TOTAL NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL DEGREES GRANTED	41	124	73	103	83	103
Medicine, M.D. Degree	14	52	19	50	28	49
Law	27	72	54	53	55	54

* University of New Mexico.

Source: Board of Educational Finance Degree File.

EARNINGS

Although women have increased their participation in the labor force, demonstrated a growing commitment to paid employment, and sought more responsible job opportunities, their average earnings have remained far below those of men.

Women are overrepresented among the lowest paid workers and underrepresented among those who earn the most. In 1980, New Mexico women who worked full time the year round were more than twice as likely as men to earn less than $10,000. On the other hand, men were eight times as likely as women to have earned over $20,000 (Chart 9).

Women, on the average, earn about two-thirds as much as men (Table 16). A number of studies have been conducted to determine the causes of this earnings gap. Common explanations are that women enter and leave the labor force more frequently than men, resulting in less work experience, women's skills and education are not equal to those of men, and women and men are concentrated in different occupations that pay differently. However, these variables are unable to account for all the disparity between the earnings of men and women, and even the most ambitious studies still leave a substantial earnings gap unexplained.[7] The proportion of the earnings gap that cannot be explained by such measurable variables as age, work experience, educational attainment, and hours worked is attributed to sex discrimination.

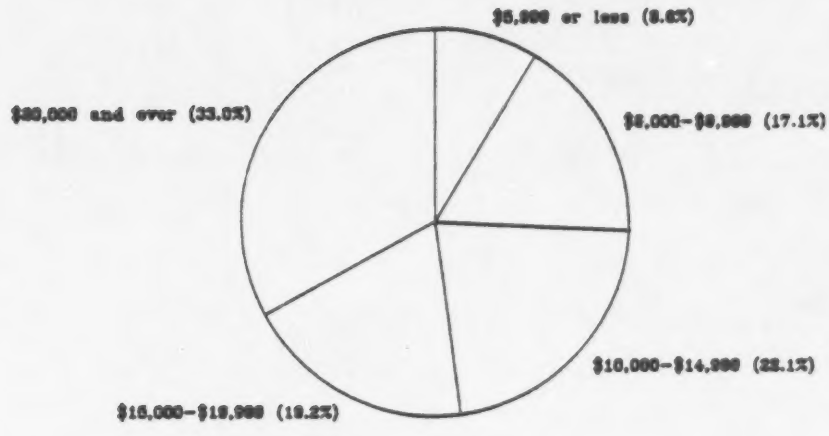
Failure to enforce equal pay laws, which address the problem of unequal pay for equal work, does not appear to be the main issue in this wage disparity. Rather, the problem is associated

CHART 9.

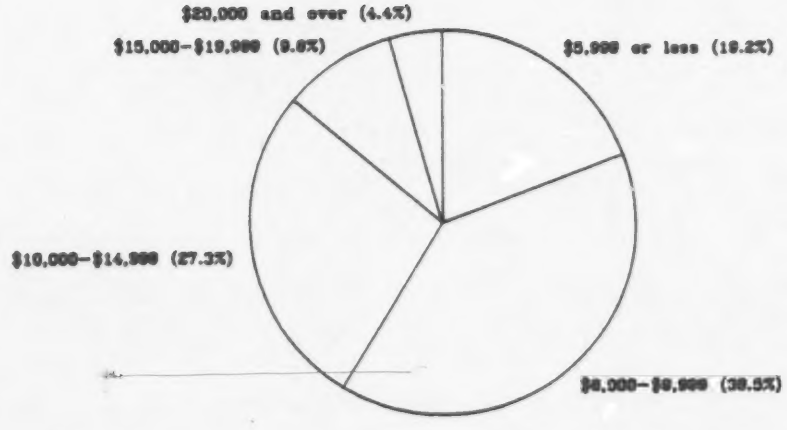
EARNINGS DISTRIBUTIONS OF MEN & WOMEN

NEW MEXICO, 1980

MEN



WOMEN



Source: 1980 Census, Detailed Population Characteristics, New Mexico

TABLE 16.

UNITED STATES
COMPARISON OF MEDIAN EARNINGS OF YEAR-ROUND FULL-TIME WORKERS, BY SEX, 1955-1982
(Persons 15 years of age and over)

Year	Median earnings		Earnings gap in dollars	Women's earnings as a percent of men's	Percent men's earnings exceeded women's	Earnings gap in constant 1967 dollars
	Women	Men				
1982	$13,014	$21,077	$8,063	61.7	62.0	$2,789
1981	12,001	20,260	8,259	59.2	68.8	3,032
1980	11,197	18,612	7,415	60.2	66.2	3,004
1979	10,151	17,014	6,863	59.7	67.6	3,157
1978	9,350	15,730	6,380	59.4	68.2	3,267
1977	8,618	14,626	6,008	58.9	69.7	3,310
1976	8,099	13,455	5,356	60.2	66.1	3,141
1975	7,504	12,758	5,254	58.8	70.0	3,259
1974	6,772	11,835	5,063	57.2	74.8	3,433
1973	6,335	11,186	4,851	56.6	76.6	3,649
1972	5,903	10,202	4,299	57.9	72.8	3,435
1971	5,593	9,399	3,806	59.5	68.0	3,136
1970	5,323	8,966	3,643	59.4	68.4	3,133
1969	4,977	8,227	3,250	60.5	65.3	2,961
1968	4,457	7,664	3,207	58.2	72.0	3,079
1967	4,150	7,182	3,032	57.8	73.1	3,032
1966	3,973	6,848	2,875	58.0	72.4	2,958
1965	3,823	6,375	2,552	60.0	66.8	2,700
1964	3,690	6,195	2,505	59.6	67.9	2,696
1963	3,561	5,978	2,417	59.6	67.9	2,637
1962	3,446	5,974	2,528	59.4	73.4	2,790
1961	3,351	5,644	2,293	59.4	68.4	2,559
1960	3,293	5,417	2,124	60.8	64.5	2,394
1959	3,193	5,209	2,016	61.3	63.1	2,308
1958	3,102	4,927	1,825	63.0	58.8	2,108
1957	3,008	4,713	1,705	63.8	56.7	2,023
1956	2,827	4,466	1,639	63.3	58.0	2,014
1955	2,719	4,252	1,533	63.9	56.4	1,911

Sources: 1955-1981: Time of Change: 1983 Handbook on Women Workers, U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. 1982: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

with the segregation of women into traditionally female occupations, which are noted for their low wages. While jobs performed by women may be equal to men's jobs in terms of skill, effort and responsibility, the work itself is often different. One proposed method of alleviating this problem is through the establishment of comparable worth legislation under which workers would be given equal pay for work of comparable value. Comparable worth would help close the earnings gap by ensuring that female-dominated

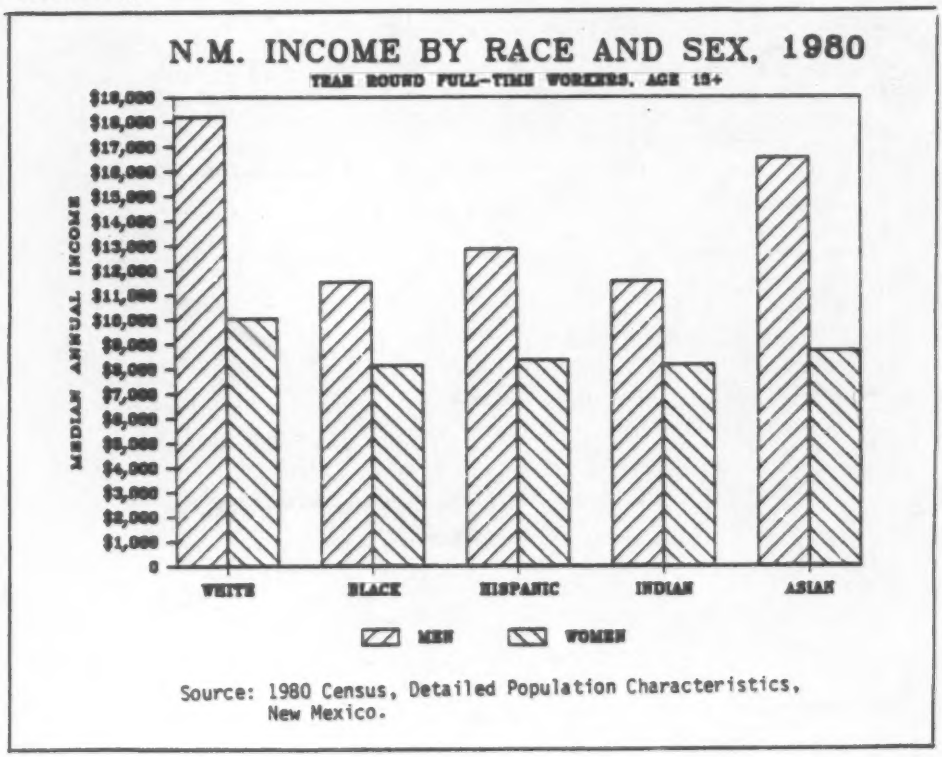
jobs--in which 70 percent of the workers are women--pay the same as comparable male jobs. Despite its merits, there is a great deal of opposition to this concept for several reasons, including increased labor costs, difficulty of assigning values to occupations, and a belief that the free market system is the most efficient way of determining wages. Nevertheless, task groups on comparable worth are currently in action in many parts of the country, including New Mexico.

The low incomes most women receive combined with the growing number of female-headed households have resulted in an increase of poverty among women and their children. Ten percent of all New Mexico households were headed by women in 1980, and 37 percent of these had incomes below poverty level. In contrast, only 12 percent of married-couple families were poor. The problem was even greater for minorities--58 percent of all Native American families headed by women and 47 percent of female-maintained Hispanic families lived in poverty. National figures for 1983 show that 40 percent of the family members in female-headed households--12 million mothers and children--were poor, up from 8.2 million in 1973. In 1980, the median income for married couple families in New Mexico was twice that for families maintained by women.

As with most employed women, the largest proportion of those maintaining families work in low-paying, female-dominated jobs, such as service or clerical occupations. A University of Michigan study estimated that 55 percent of the families headed by women and living in poverty would no longer be in poverty if the women were paid the same wages as men with comparable skills and experience.

Poverty will continue to be a serious problem among women because of the growing number of female heads of household in both the state and the nation. Better income for women through entrance into high paying, nontraditional careers and comparable wages are important factors in countering this problem.

CHART 10.



Source: 1980 Census, Detailed Population Characteristics, New Mexico.

TABLE 17.

NEW MEXICO

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME WORKERS AGE 18 AND OVER WHO WORKED 40 WEEKS OR MORE IN 1979

Years of education	Percent Distribution		Average annual earnings		Women's income as a percent of men's
	Women	Men	Women	Men	
Elementary:					
0 to 7 years	3.2	5.8	$ 6,565	$11,445	57.4
8 years	2.3	3.2	7,647	13,922	54.9
High School:					
1 to 3 years	9.9	11.9	7,507	13,825	54.3
4 years	47.0	38.4	8,945	14,969	59.8
College:					
1 to 3 years	22.1	19.0	9,900	16,997	58.2
4 years	8.1	9.5	11,778	22,060	53.4
5 to 6 years	5.3	6.5	13,378	22,631	59.1
7 or more years	2.0	5.7	17,071	29,032	58.8

Source: 1980 New Mexico Census of Population.

TABLE 18.

EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME YEAR ROUND WORKERS BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

NEW MEXICO, 1980

	Number		Women as a percent of all workers in occupation	Median annual earnings		Women's earnings as a percent of men's
	Women	Men		Women	Men	
Total All Occupations	93,504	207,452	31.1	$ 9,215	$15,742	59%
Professional & Technical	26,667	26,885	49.8	11,912	18,517	64
Managers & Administrators	11,144	28,466	28.1	11,355	20,022	57
Sales Workers	9,935	19,731	33.5	7,774	15,576	50
Clerical Workers	35,498	11,633	75.3	9,150	15,419	59
Craft & Kindred Workers	2,864	50,002	5.4	8,992	16,027	56
Operatives	5,099	19,023	21.1	8,052	12,563	64
Service Workers	12,141	15,778	43.5	6,491	10,172	64

Source: 1980 Census, Detailed Population Characteristics, New Mexico.

TABLE 19.

NEW MEXICO, 1970 AND 1980

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF WOMEN BY SELECTED INDUSTRY
(Year Round, Full-Time Workers)

INDUSTRY	Women as a percent of all workers in industry		Women's income as a percent of men's	
	1980	1970	1980	1970
Agriculture, Forest, Fisheries	10.8	5.8	76	65
Mining	7.7	4.2	63	46
Construction	7.1	5.7	71	72
Manufacturing	29.1	19.4	60	51
Durable Goods	24.8	17.1	64	49
Nondurable Goods	35.9	22.4	53	53
Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	21.2	16.5	63	66
Wholesale & Retail Trade	34.3	30.2	56	52
Wholesale	17.6	14.8	62	58
Retail	39.0	33.8	57	54
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	53.9	42.0	49	50
Banking	70.3	55.9	49	52
Insurance	46.3	37.1	46	59
Services	42.6	42.5	57	50
Commercial Research	20.2	16.7	52	55
Personal Services	58.4	64.2	62	44
Private Household	82.1	90.7	85	65
Professional Services	50.8	46.7	63	56
Health Services	64.8	65.0	62	55
Government	—	—	—	—
Education (Elementary, Secondary, College)	49.4	55.8	89	63
Public Administration	35.7	24.6	65	72
Total All Industries	31.1	27.3	59	56

Source: 1980 Census, Detailed Population Characteristics, New Mexico.

TABLE 20. UNITED STATES

Occupations with Highest Median Weekly Earnings for Men Employed Full Time in Wage and Salary Work, 1981 Annual Averages

Occupational title	Male earnings
Aerospace and astronautical engineers	$619
Stock and bond sales agents	589
Chemical engineers	583
Economists	580
Lawyers	574
Sales managers, except retail trade	566
Physicians, medical and osteopathic	561
Electrical and electronics engineers	555
School administrators, college and university	552
Industrial engineers	549
Mechanical engineers	547
Computer systems analysts	546
Health administrators	545
Engineers, N.E.C.	530
Airplane pilots	530
School administrators, elementary and secondary	520
Operations and systems researchers and analysts	515
Bank officers and financial managers	514
Personnel and labor relations workers	514
Civil engineers	507

Note: Occupations listed are those in which male employment was 50,000 or more in 1981.

Occupations with Highest Median Weekly Earnings for Women Employed Full Time in Wage and Salary Work, 1981 Annual Averages

Occupational title	Female earnings
Operations and systems researchers and analysts	$422
Computer systems analysts	420
Lawyers	407
Physicians, dentists, and related practitioners	401
Social scientists	391
Teachers, college and university	389
Postal clerks	382
Engineers	371
Ticket, station, and express agents	370
School administrators, elementary and secondary	363
Life and physical scientists	357
Health administrators	357
Public administration officials and administrators, N.E.C.	337
Vocational and educational counselors	336
Registered nurses	331
Personnel and labor relations workers	330
Computer programmers	329
Editors and reporters	324
Secondary school teachers	321
Librarians	318

Note: Occupations listed are those in which female employment was 50,000 or more in 1981.

Excludes any earnings from self-employment.

N.E.C.--Not elsewhere classified

Source: Nancy F. Rytina, "Earnings of Men and Women: A Look at Specific Occupations," Monthly Labor Review, April 1982, p. 30.

TABLE 21.

UNITED STATES

Occupations of Full-Time Wage and Salary Workers with Highest Ratios Women's to Men's Median Weekly Earnings, 1981 Annual Averages

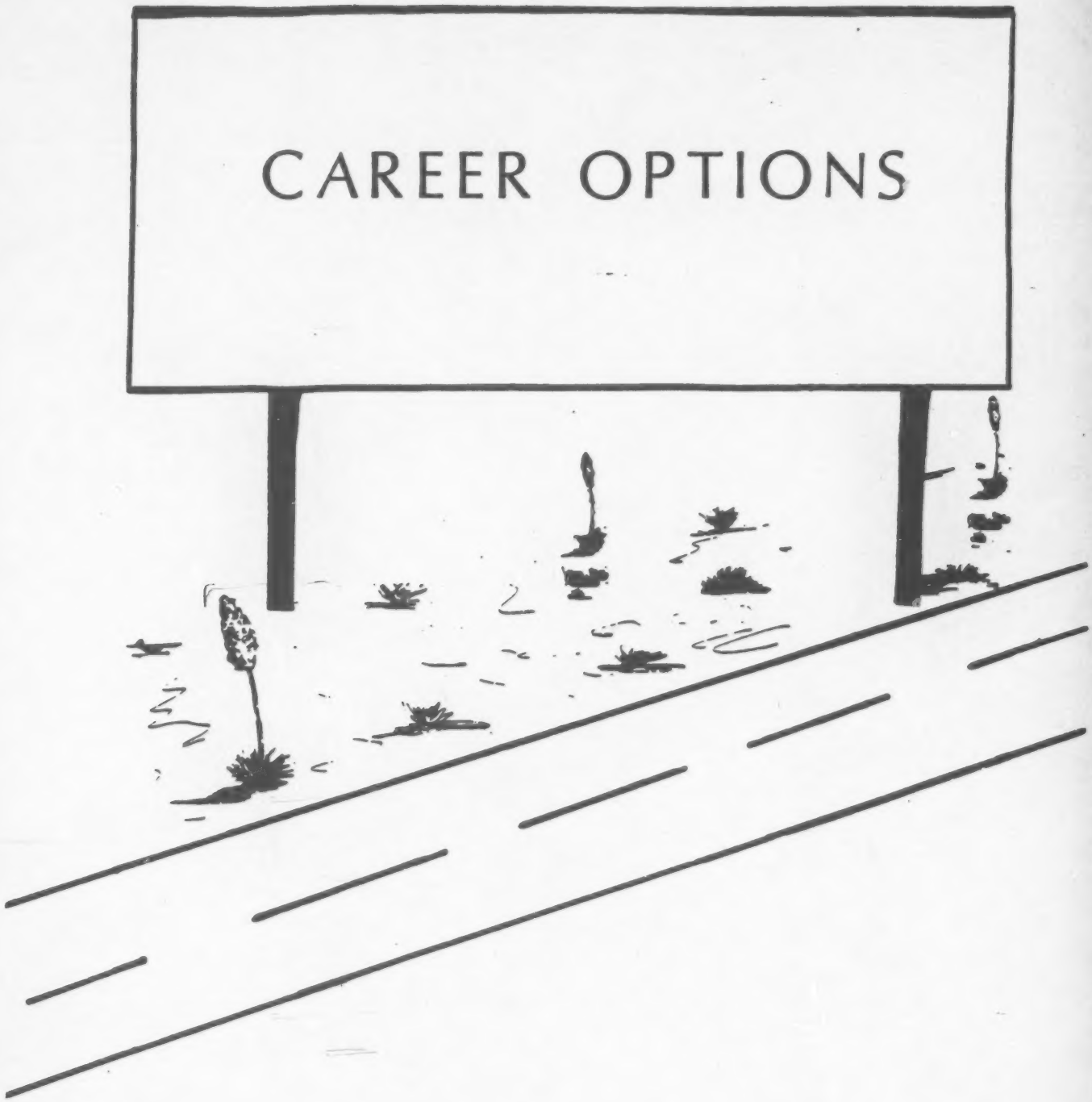
Occupational title	Ratio female/male earnings
Postal clerks	.94
Cashiers	.92
Guards and watchmen	.91
Food service workers, N.E.C., excluding private household	.90
Ticket, station and express agents	.88
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	.88
Therapists	.88
Packers and wrappers, except meat and produce	.85
Editors and reporters	.85
Bartenders	.84
Mechanics and repairers	.84
Janitors and sextons	.84
Secondary school teachers	.83
Mail handlers, except post office	.82
Elementary school teachers	.82
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	.82
Textile operatives, N.E.C.	.82
Operations and systems researchers and analysts	.82
Counter clerks, except food	.81

N.E.C.--Not elsewhere classified

Note: Excludes any earnings from self-employment.
Occupations listed are those in which female employment was 50,000 or more in 1981.

Source: Nancy F. Rytina, "Earnings of Men and Women: A Look at Specific Occupations," Monthly Labor Review, April 1982, p. 31.

CAREER OPTIONS



The average woman in the 1980's is different from those of previous generations in many respects. She expects to work outside the home sometime during her life and is therefore better prepared, through education and training, to take on a career. Unlike women of her grandmother's generation, her employment options are not limited to a few "women's" jobs; rather, she is free to choose a career from among virtually every occupation in the labor market.

Despite these advances, however, most women continue to work in traditionally female occupations. Occupational segregation by sex is still the greatest problem facing women in the labor force. Several factors contribute to the perpetuation of this practice. For one thing, many women underestimate their future work life and hence fail to consider careers that will lead to higher earnings over the life cycle. Also, some employers tend to view women as less committed workers than men and therefore resist placing women in training or management positions. Assignment of low status-jobs, in turn, has reinforced the perception of women as secondary earners within their own families. This subordinate status has meant that more demands are placed upon women in the home, which, in turn, make it more difficult for them to compete on an equal basis with men in the most challenging and demanding jobs. [8]

If women are to gain equality in the labor market, it is essential that steps be taken to break this self-reinforcing process. More realistic career counseling should be provided to young women to encourage them to plan for a lifetime of labor market activity and to consider non-traditional career options.

Career planning, based upon realistic projections of future job openings both at the national and local levels, should begin at the junior high level or even at the elementary school level. Tables 22 and 23 list national projections of the fastest growing occupations and those expected to have the largest job growth through 1995. If used wisely, these projections can be valuable in helping women plan for future careers in which good opportunities for employment can be expected.

Table 22 reveals that most of the fastest growing occupations in the country are those which have traditionally been dominated by males, such as engineering, technical, and computer-related jobs. While the percentage of women in these occupations is small, their numbers have been increasing over the past ten years. Women who pursue the specialized training and education required for these jobs can expect to be rewarded with opportunities for high-paying positions in non-traditional fields.

Table 23 lists a large number of traditionally female occupations among those which are projected to have the largest job growth through 1995. Also included in these projections are occupations which have historically been dominated by men, such as accountants and store managers, but which have recently been drawing increasingly large numbers of women. According to these projections, occupations in nursing, teaching, and the clerical fields will show considerable growth over the next 10 years. Although these occupations are traditionally female-dominated, they offer plentiful opportunities to well-qualified women and are therefore worth pursuing for those who are willing to invest the necessary training and education.

In addition to improved career planning, other measures can be taken to help women overcome the barriers that keep them in low-paying positions. Employers need to be provided with realistic, up-to-date information about the career commitment and abilities of women. Additionally, employers can help women reduce family pressures and maintain job continuity by providing them with maternity leave, child care facilities, and arrangements for flexible work schedules.

Along with these measures, policies which provide for increasing female representation in male-dominated fields are needed. Together, these steps can bring an end to the practice of occupational segregation which perpetuates the subordinate status of women in the labor market. Until they achieve equality with male workers, women cannot expect to exercise their rights on an equal basis with men in the broader range of economic, social, and political activities.

TABLE 22.

UNITED STATES
TWENTY FASTEST GROWING OCCUPATIONS, 1982-95

Occupation	Percent growth in employment
Computer service technicians	96.8
Legal assistants	94.3
Computer systems analysts	85.3
Computer programmers	76.9
Computer operators	75.8
Office machine repairers	71.7
Physical therapy assistants	67.8
Electrical engineers	65.3
Civil engineering technicians	63.9
Peripheral EDP equipment operators	63.5
Insurance clerks, medical	62.2
Electrical and electronic technicians	60.7
Occupational therapists	59.8
Surveyor helpers	58.6
Credit clerks, banking and insurance	54.1
Physical therapists	53.6
Employment interviewers	52.5
Mechanical engineers	52.1
Mechanical engineering technicians	51.6
Compression and injection mold machine operators, plastics	50.3

Note: Includes only detailed occupations with 1982 employment of 25,000 or more.

Source: Monthly Labor Review, November 1983.

TABLE 23.

UNITED STATES
FORTY OCCUPATIONS WITH LARGEST JOB GROWTH, 1982-95

Occupation	Change in total employment (in thousands)	Percent of total job growth	Percent change
Building custodians	779	3.0	27.5
Cashiers	744	2.9	47.4
Secretaries	719	2.8	29.5
General clerks, office	696	2.7	29.6
Sales clerks	685	2.7	23.5
Nurses, registered	642	2.5	48.9
Waiters and waitresses	562	2.2	33.8
Teachers, kindergarten and elementary	511	2.0	37.4
Truck drivers	425	1.7	26.5
Nursing aides and orderlies	423	1.7	34.8
Sales representatives, technical	386	1.5	29.3
Accountants and auditors	344	1.3	40.2
Automotive mechanics	324	1.3	38.3
Supervisors of blue collar workers	319	1.2	26.6
Kitchen helpers	305	1.2	35.9
Guards and doorkeepers	300	1.2	47.3
Food preparation and service workers, fast food restaurants	297	1.2	36.7
Managers, store	292	1.1	30.1
Carpenters	247	1.0	28.6
Electrical and electronic technicians	222	0.9	60.7
Licensed practical nurses	220	0.9	37.1
Computer systems analysts	217	0.8	85.3
Electrical engineers	209	0.8	65.3
Computer programmers	205	0.8	76.9
Maintenance repairers, general utility	193	0.8	27.8
Helpers, trades	190	0.7	31.2
Receptionists	189	0.7	48.8
Electricians	173	0.7	31.8
Physicians	163	0.7	34.0
Clerical supervisors	162	0.6	34.6
Computer operators	160	0.6	75.8
Sales representatives, nontechnical	160	0.6	27.4
Lawyers	159	0.6	34.3
Stock clerks, stockroom and warehouse	156	0.6	18.8
Typists	155	0.6	15.7
Delivery and route workers	153	0.6	19.2
Bookkeepers, hand	152	0.6	15.9
Cooks, restaurant	149	0.6	42.3
Bank tellers	142	0.6	30.0
Cooks, short order, specialty and fast food	141	0.6	32.2

Note: Includes only detailed occupations with 1982 employment of 25,000 or more.

Source: Monthly Labor Review, November 1983.

TABLE 24.

NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONS WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS

1981 - 1990

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS
Sales Clerk	2,500
Janitors, Porters and Cleaners	2,180
Kitchen Helper	1,960
Secretary	1,870
Cashier	1,740
Waiter and/or Waitress	1,580
General Clerk, Office	1,450
Teacher, Elementary or Preschool	1,420
Truck Driver	1,300
Supervisor, Nonworking Production	900
Bookkeeper, Hand	870
Helper, Trades	870
Nurse Aide and/or Orderly	840
Stock Clerk, Stockroom	820
Nurse, Professional	750
Teacher, Secondary School	750
Electrical and Electronic Assembler	750
Electrical and Electronic Technician	720
Typist	700
Mechanic, Automotive	700
Manager, Restaurant	670
Delivery and/or Route Worker	670
Counter Attendant, Lunchroom	650
Manager, Store	640
Stock Clerk, Sales Floor	610
Carpenter	610
Heavy Equipment Operator	580
Fuel Pump Attendant	570
Food Preparation and/or Service Worker	550
Maintenance Repairer, General Utility	550
Accountants and Auditors	510
Teacher Aide	500
Cook, Restaurant	500
Accounting Clerk	480
Dining Room Attendant	470
Guards and Doorkeepers	450
Teller	450
Receptionist	430
Teacher, College or Junior College	410
Welders and Flamecutters	400
Keypunch Operator	390
Electrical and Electronic Engineer	380
Licensed Practical Nurse	370
Electrician	350

Source: Occupational Manpower Needs to 1990.

DIRECTORY OF RESOURCES

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

WOMEN'S BUREAU

The Women's Bureau was mandated by Congressional law in 1920 to promote the welfare of working women, improve their working conditions, increase their efficiency, and advance their employment opportunities. The Bureau also produces a number of publications which present facts on women workers and address matters of concern to women in the labor force. For more information, contact the regional office for New Mexico at the following address:

Women's Bureau Regional Office
U.S. Department of Labor
555 Griffin Square Building
Griffin and Young Streets
Dallas, Texas 75202
Telephone: (214) 767-6985

BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING

The Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training is the federal counterpart of the New Mexico State Apprenticeship Council. This federal agency maintains a list of all openings in apprenticeship programs for the state's craft industries. Prospective applicants who contact the Bureau are referred to those organizations where there are openings. If you are interested in apprenticeship programs you may contact the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training at the address and telephone number given below.

Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training
Room 1705
Western Bank Building
505 Marquette N.W.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102
Telephone: (505) 766-2398

STATE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT AND THE OFFICES OF THE NEW MEXICO STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The Employment Security Department and the offices of the New Mexico State Employment Service can be viewed as clearinghouses of employment services and information for the state, available to the general public at no cost. The address and phone number of the office in your area are listed on page 74. One major employment service provided by the local offices consists of matching registered applicants with predetermined skills to job orders placed by employers seeking to hire people with similar skills. These offices also provide counseling services and information on a wide variety of employment services and opportunities.

The local Employment Service Offices are also the representatives of the Employment Security Department in charge of administering the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) in all areas outside of Bernalillo County. In Bernalillo County the program is administered by the City of Albuquerque and is known as Work Unlimited. This program is designed to provide employment services to economically disadvantaged individuals, with a special emphasis placed on youth ages 14-21 during the summer months and those ages 17-21 the year round. Economically disadvantaged persons are individuals who meet certain income criteria. If you live outside the Albuquerque area, contact your local Employment Service Office for more information. If you are a Bernalillo County resident, contact the Work Unlimited Office at the address and phone number listed below.

Work Unlimited
1701 Fourth Street, SW
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102
Phone: (505) 766-7280

The Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis of the New Mexico Employment Security Department also produces several publications which are helpful to job seekers. On the following page is a list of publications which can help women in making career decisions and obtaining employment. They may be obtained free of charge from the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis.

New Mexico Employment Security Department
Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis
P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103

Albuquerque Small Employer Wage Survey: An annual report showing entry, average and range of pay for about 100 occupations in companies of 20-100 employees.

How to Look for a Job Guides: Pamphlets prepared in cooperation with the Department of Education and Albuquerque Public Schools listing general economic, career and job hunting information, major employers and the types of occupations they employ, and kinds of jobs found in various New Mexico communities. Available for Alamogordo, Albuquerque, Artesia-Carlsbad, Clovis, Espanola-Los Alamos, Farmington, Gallup, Grants-Belen, Hobbs-Lovington, Las Cruces, Las Vegas, Raton, Roswell, Santa Fe and Silver City areas.

Job Market Flyers: Single page reference pamphlet providing information and tips on finding jobs in various areas throughout the state.

Job Outlook in Brief: Duplicated from the Spring 1984 "Occupational Outlook Quarterly," contains the latest information from the Bureau of Labor Statistics for almost 200 occupations nationally, giving the number of workers employed in 1982 and projected employment for 1995, and prospects for finding a job in those occupations.

Jobs to 1990: Pamphlet designed primarily for students or new entrants into the labor force. Summarizes in simplified manner the job outlook nationally and for New Mexico and the Albuquerque area. Contains list of where to find other information for job hunters.

Large Employers in New Mexico by County: Lists names, addresses and phone numbers of employers by industry for most New Mexico counties (50 or more employees).

Large Employers in the Albuquerque Area: Same as above but for Bernalillo County.

New Mexico Current Occupational Supply/Demand Summary: A semi-annual report listing occupations which are in either short supply or surplus around the state.

NEW MEXICO EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICES

Alamogordo Area Office
901 Alaska Avenue
(505) 437-9210

Albuquerque Eastside Area Office
6209 Hendrix NE
(505) 841-6659

Albuquerque Westside Area Office
1014 Central SW
(505) 841-8700

Artesia Area Office
704 West Main
(505) 748-1303

Carlsbad Area Office
323 S. Halagueno
(505) 887-1174

Clovis Area Office
417 Gidding
(505) 769-1997

Espanola Area Office
335 Onate Street
(505) 753-2285

Farmington Area Office
600 West Arrington
(505) 327-6126

Gallup Area Office
814 S. State Road 32
(505) 327-6126

Grants Area Office
219 W. Santa Fe Avenue
(505) 287-9441

Hobbs Area Office
204 West Park
(505) 393-5188

Las Cruces Area Office
226 S. Alameda
(505) 524-6250

Las Vegas Area Office
833 Grand Avenue
(505) 424-1449

Raton Area Office
131 N. Second Street
(505) 445-2784

Roswell Area Office
108 E. Bland
(505) 622-3912

Santa Fe Area Office
301 W. De Vargas Street
(505) 827-7434

Silver City Area Office
410 W. Broadway
(505) 538-3737

Socorro Area Office
109 Faulkner
(505) 538-3737

Taos Area Office
709 N. Pueblo Road
(505) 758-4219

Tucumcari Area Office
Rancho Park Mall
(505) 461-2734

NEW MEXICO COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The New Mexico Commission on the Status of Women is a policy advisory state agency providing public education, counseling, and technical assistance on women's issues. The Commission's Displaced Homemakers Office provides a variety of services free of charge to women who have been homemakers and have become heads of household due to the death of a spouse, divorce, or separation. These services include referral, personal counseling, and workshops. The Commission also produces a number of publications which are available to the general public at no cost.

New Mexico Commission on the Status of Women
129 Madeira, SE
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87108
Telephone: (505) 841-8888
(Outside Albuquerque, 1-800-432-9168)

NEW MEXICO STATE APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL

The New Mexico State Apprenticeship Council is the state counterpart of the federal Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training and provides similar services. The New Mexico State Apprenticeship Council also prepares a handbook entitled Counselors Information Guide to Apprenticeable Occupations. Some occupations listed in the handbook are:

- Auto body repairer
- Automobile mechanic
- Bricklayer
- Butcher/meat cutter
- Carpenter
- Cement mason
- Electrical lineman
- Electrician (construction)
- Electrician (maintenance)
- Electrician (residential)
- Electronic technician
- Glazier
- Ironworker
- Lather
- Machinist
- Operating engineer
- Painter
- Pipefitter
- Plasterer
- Plumber
- Printing trades
- Radio/television repairer
- Roofer
- Sheet metal worker

For additional information contact:

New Mexico State Apprenticeship Council
2340 Menaul N.E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87107
Telephone: (505) 841-6305

OTHER RESOURCES

A WOMAN'S GUIDE TO THE WORKPLACE
A Self-Help Manual for New Mexico Women

This 1984 publication by the New Mexico Public Interest Research Group contains listings of agencies and organizations in the Albuquerque area and around the state where women can turn for help with specific problems. It also includes a directory of women's agencies and organizations which offer information, support, advocacy, and advice on employment-related issues concerning women. A Woman's Guide to the Workplace is available at the Albuquerque Public Library or can be obtained from the New Mexico Public Interest Research Group, at the address listed below. The cost is $2.50 per copy plus $1.00 for postage and handling if mailed.

NMPIRG
Box 66 Student Union Building
University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131
Telephone: (505) 277-2757

OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK HANDBOOK

The Occupational Outlook Handbook, a publication of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, is an invaluable primary souce of vocational guidance information. Revised every two years, the Handbook discusses job duties, required training and education, earnings, working conditions, and expected job prospects for each of about 200 occupations covering a wide spectrum of the economy. The current, comprehensive information presented in the Handbook can provide valuable assistance to young job seekers or persons planning a career change or entering the labor force at later stages of their lives. For more information, contact your school counselor or the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis of the New Mexico Employment Security Department, or write to the following address:

Division of Occupational Outlook
Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor
Washington, D.C. 20212

NEW MEXICO EDUCATIONAL AND CAREER INFORMATION SYSTEM

The goal of the New Mexico Educational and Career Information System is to provide equal access to guidance and information about education and careers to all New Mexico residents and is funded by the Division of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education of the New Mexico State Department of Education. The system is designed to answer questions for people of all ages regarding jobs, careers, occupations, financial aids, colleges, universities, and technical and vocational schools.

The primary resource used is the Guidance Information System (GIS). This computerized system contains updated national information on occupations (description and employment outlook), occupations with the armed services, two and four year colleges, graduate schools, and financial aid. Information specific to New Mexico is also available regarding occupations, vocational and technical schools, and financial aid. In the near future, information on firms in New Mexico and the surrounding states will also be available and will include information on occupations employed, benefit packages, etc. In addition, a growing library of books, games and a variety of other materials describing different educational and job opportunities is available for public use. A bibliography can be obtained upon request. For more information contact your school counselor, or you may call or visit the sites listed on the next page.

GUIDANCE INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS) PROGRAM SITES

POSTSECONDARY

CITY	SITE	PHONE
Alamogordo	NMSU-Alamogordo	434-3723
Albuquerque	UNM-NM Career Info Center	277-5137
Albuquerque	UNM-Career Planning and Placement	277-2531
Albuquerque	SIPI	766-1025
Belen	UNM-Valencia	865-9596
Carlsbad	NMSU-Carlsbad	885-8831
Clovis	ENMU-Clovis	769-2811
El Rito	Northern NMCC-El Rito	581-4501
Espanola	Northern NMCC	753-7141
Farmington	San Juan College	326-3311
Gallup	UNM-Gallup	722-7221
Grants	NMSU-Grants	287-7981
Hobbs	NM Junior College	392-4510
Las Cruces	NMSU	646-2731
Las Cruces	NMSU-Dona Ana	646-3211
Las Vegas	NMHU	425-7511
Las Vegas	Luna Voc-Tech Institute	454-1484
Los Alamos	UNM-Los Alamos	662-5919
Roswell	ENMU-Roswell	347-5441
Roswell	NM Military Institute	622-6250
Santa Fe	Santa Fe Community College	471-8200
Silver City	WNMU	538-6311
Tucumcari	Tucumcari Area Voc School	461-4413

OTHER SITES

CITY	SITE	PHONE
Albuquerque	APS-Career Enrichment Center	247-3658
Albuquerque	APS-Sandia High	294-1511
Albuquerque	LULAC-Education Service Center	243-3787
Bernalillo	Bernalillo High	867-2388
Cuba	Cuba High	289-3214
Estancia	Estancia Schools	384-2363
Gallup	Gallup Public Library	863-3692
Jemez Pueblo	Jemez Springs Schools	834-7392
Kirtland	Central High	598-5881
Los Alamos	Los Alamos High	662-4136
Los Lunas	Los Lunas High	865-4646
Newcomb	Newcomb High	696-3417
Roswell	Roswell Schools	622-8942
Santa Fe	Santa Fe High	471-7743
Santa Fe	Santa Fe Indian School	988-6459
Santa Rosa	Santa Rosa Schools	472-3422
Shiprock	Shiprock High	368-5161
Socorro	Socorro High	835-0397
Springer	NM Boys School	483-2475
Springer	Springer High	483-2436
Tucumcari	Tucumcari High	461-3830
Vaughn	Vaughn High	584-2313

REFERENCES

1 Time of Change: 1983 Handbook on Women Workers, Bulletin 298, U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1983, p. 7.

2 Suzanne M. Bianchi and Daphne Smith, American Women: Three Decades of Change, Special Demographic Analyses, June 1984, Bureau of the Census, p. 2.

3 Suzanne M. Bianchi and Daphne Smith, American Women: Three Decades of Change, Special Demographic Analyses, June 1984, Bureau of the Census, pp. 17-18.

4 Time of Change: 1983 Handbook on Women Workers, Bulletin 298, U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1983, p. 27.

5 "Economic Responsibilities of Working Women," November 1982, U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau.

6 Ralph E. Smith, ed., The Subtle Revolution: Women at Work, (Washington: The Urban Institute, 1979), p. 36.

7 Janice Shack-Marquez, "Earnings Differences Between Men and Women," Monthly Labor Review, June 1984, p. 15.

8 Ralph E. Smith, ed., The Subtle Revolution: Women at Work, (Washington: The Urban Institute, 1979), p. 59.

APPENDIX

New Mexico
Detailed Occupation of Employed Men and Women, 1970 and 1980

1980 Census

NEW MEXICO
DETAILED OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED MEN AND WOMEN, 1970 AND 1980

Occupation	1980		1970	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Employed persons 16 years and over	205,597	302,641	115,335	207,502
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	48,989	73,663	24,767	48,709
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	16,832	34,402	5,728	21,634
Legislators, chief executives and general administrators; public administration	72	429	—	65
Administrators and officials, public administration	883	1,734	358	1,459
Federal	253	769	108	786
State	210	607	21	359
Local	420	358	229	314
Administrators, protective services	6	143	—	109
Financial managers	571	955	182	683
Personnel and labor relations managers	457	738	67	248
Purchasing managers	45	116	10	142
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	409	1,833	96	1,283
Administrators, education and related fields	736	1,624	259	1,214
Managers, medicine and health	326	293	148	129
Managers, properties and real estate	450	850	192	332
Postmasters and mail superintendents	200	144	170	207
Funeral directors	7	167	—	127
Managers and administrators, N.E.C., salaried	6,529	15,791	1,903	7,667
Construction	145	1,124	31	659
Manufacturing	299	1,753	85	1,004
Nondurable goods	162	679	39	408
Durable goods	137	1,074	46	596
Transportation	118	628	15	321
Communication, utilities and sanitary services	240	876	30	499
Wholesale trade	212	1,146	71	538
Retail trade	2,115	3,581	665	1,287
General merchandise stores	220	341	46	78
Food, bakery, and dairy stores	189	346	12	56
Automotive dealers and gasoline stations	160	558	12	38
Eating and drinking places	1,110	1,503	519	859
Other retail trade	436	833	76	256
Finance, insurance, and real estate	432	948	117	659
Business and repair services	463	1,396	79	489
Personal services	395	572	285	1,002
All other industries	2,110	3,767	525	1,209
Managers and administrators, N.E.C., self-employed	1,168	2,529	619	2,567
Construction	56	360	10	466
Manufacturing	63	291	64	435
Non-durable goods	24	114	45	283
Durable goods	39	177	19	152
Transportation	47	123	17	101
Communications, utilities and sanitary services	—	24	—	5
Wholesale trade	10	59	35	168
Retail trade	600	923	26	278
General merchandise stores	—	—	—	18
Food, bakery, and dairy stores	11	11	2	12
Automotive dealers and gasoline stations	—	39	13	109
Eating and drinking places	499	758	—	—
Other retail trade	90	115	11	139
Finance, insurance, and real estate	53	63	6	45
Business and repair services	47	235	21	280
Personal services	207	283	352	590
All other industries	85	168	88	199

NEW MEXICO
DETAILED OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED MEN AND WOMEN, 1970 AND 1980

Occupation	1980		1970	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Management related occupations	4,973	7,056	1,724	5,402
Accountants and auditors	1,874	2,357	800	1,776
Underwriters	23	39	—	9
Other financial officers	1,006	900	240	612
Management analysts	175	373	14	88
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	1,139	1,337	399	794
Purchasing agents and buyers, farm products	—	80	—	126
Buyers, wholesale and retail trade except farm products	164	227	144	277
Purchasing agents and buyers, N.E.C.	336	536	63	522
Business and promotion agents	43	14	13	50
Construction inspectors	32	340	5	274
Inspectors and compliance officers, exc. construction	100	835	22	784
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	81	18	24	90
Professional specialty occupations	32,157	39,261	19,039	27,075
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	441	8,681	108	6,667
Architects	77	599	8	244
Engineers	320	7,691	100	6286
Aerospace	6	133	—	172
Metallurgical and materials	35	120	—	104
Mining	24	404	—	168
Petroleum	8	386	4	224
Chemical	—	134	5	149
Nuclear	10	199	—	52
Civil	45	1,381	14	1,062
Agricultural	—	16	—	—
Electrical and electronic	80	2,086	21	1,928
Industrial	31	426	18	503
Mechanical	13	590	10	898
Marine and naval architects	13	20	—	56
Engineers, N.E.C.	55	1,796	28	970
Surveyors and mapping scientists	44	391	—	137
Mathematical and computer scientists	428	1,345	141	725
Computer systems analysts and scientists	276	914	105	325
Operations and systems researchers and analysts	72	260	4	130
Actuaries	—	5	—	—
Statisticians	50	61	12	41
Mathematical scientists, N.E.C.	30	105	20	229
Natural scientists	491	3,704	218	2,533
Physicists and astronomers	17	1,323	20	847
Chemists, except biochemists	128	475	69	447
Atmospheric and space scientists	—	53	10	114
Geologists and geodesists	97	726	9	455
Physical scientists, N.E.C.	26	112	—	52
Agricultural and food scientists	50	113	12	111
Biological and life scientists	57	299	71	155
Forestry and conservation scientists	88	537	12	342
Medical scientists	28	66	15	10
Health diagnosing occupations	489	2,977	124	1,693
Physicians	431	1,965	94	1,072
Dentists	20	497	15	352
Veterinarians	16	149	9	89
Optometrists	6	204	—	77
Podiatrists	4	32	6	25
Health diagnosing practitioners, N.E.C.	12	130	—	78

NEW MEXICO
DETAILED OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED MEN AND WOMEN, 1970 AND 1980

Occupation	1980		1970	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Health assessment and treating occupations	6,005	1,748	3,268	661
Registered nurses	4,932	449	2,854	58
Pharmacists	196	792	51	450
Dieticians	245	66	182	38
Therapists	544	279	181	115
Inhalation therapists	64	121	9	28
Occupational therapists	16	—	28	11
Physical therapists	176	63	46	22
Speech therapists	173	44	57	6
Therapists, N.E.C.	115	51	41	48
Physician's assistants	88	162	—	—
Teachers, postsecondary	1,770	2,621	878	2,334
Biological science teachers	11	39	9	57
Chemistry teachers	—	43	4	83
Physics teachers	6	11	20	116
Other natural science teachers	5	62	—	32
Psychology teachers	14	32	14	49
Economics teachers	19	23	—	44
History teachers	—	24	16	67
Other social science teachers	20	36	6	114
Engineering teachers	—	40	5	96
Mathematical and computer science teachers	27	39	46	148
Medical science teachers	111	36	—	42
Health specialties teachers		28	100	29
Business, commerce, and marketing teachers	20	146	19	35
Art, drama, and music teachers	86	93	107	130
English teachers	45	90	93	139
Foreign language teachers	95	34	53	83
Other specified teachers		90	108	208
Postsecondary teachers, subject not specified	1,126	1,837	278	862
Teachers, except postsecondary	15,223	7,250	10,952	5,338
Teachers, prekindergarten and kindergarten	781	16	629	32
Teachers, elementary school	10,198	4,028	7,140	2,219
Teachers, secondary school	2,763	2,430	2,367	2,533
Teachers, special education	183	23	8	—
Teachers, N.E.C.	1,298	753	808	554
Counselors, educational and vocational	787	787	286	447
Librarians, archivists, and curators	991	227	598	205
Librarians	922	181	578	131
Archivists and curators	69	46	20	74
Social scientists and urban planners	337	665	78	274
Economists	49	121	23	115
Psychologists	191	307	42	56
Sociologists	9	—	—	9
Social scientists, N.E.C.	58	134	13	50
Urban planners	30	103	—	44
Social, recreation, and religious workers	1,890	2,686	1,080	2,214
Social workers	1,453	1,085	735	555
Recreation workers	93	39	65	109
Clergy	77	1,367	20	1,325
Religious workers, N.E.C.	267	195	260	225
Lawyers and judges	479	2,173	86	1,122
Lawyers	414	1,999	81	998
Judges	65	174	5	124

NEW MEXICO

DETAILED OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED MEN AND WOMEN, 1970 AND 1980

Occupation	1980		1970	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Writers, artists, entertainers, and athletes	2,826	4,397	1,222	2,862
Authors	106	229	25	114
Technical writers	156	138	12	50
Designers	662	725	360	452
Musicians and composers	176	497	129	288
Actors and directors	49	161	46	119
Painters, sculptors, craft-artists, and artist printmakers	671	802	132	271
Photographers	152	390	58	373
Dancers	13	8	4	6
Artists, performers and related workers, N.E.C.	79	289	62	206
Editors and reporters	343	443	261	274
Public relations specialists	282	286	105	219
Announcers	74	258	--	258
Athletes	63	171	28	232
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	96,802	57,128	51,708	40,355
Technicians and related support occupations	6,884	12,964	2,311	8,378
Health technologists and technicians	3,469	1,086	1,305	676
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	752	392	277	251
Dental hygenists	152	15	42	8
Health record technologists and technicians	94	--	47	--
Radiologic technicians	247	219	95	122
Licensed practical nurses	1,806	94	779	67
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	418	366	65	228
Engineering and related technologists and technicians	1,144	6,213	344	4,728
Electrical and electronic technicians	289	2,352	38	1,632
Industrial engineering technicians	27	14	9	26
Mechanical engineering technicians	12	164	--	140
Engineering technicians, N.E.C.	364	1,579	118	1,188
Drafting occupations	400	1,499	162	1,270
Surveying and mapping technicians	52	605	17	472
Science technicians	280	811	71	500
Biological technicians	54	112	15	86
Chemical techicians	96	133	22	248
Science technicians, N.E.C.	130	566	34	166
Technicians, except health, engineering, and science	1,991	4,854	591	2,474
Airplane pilots and navigators	20	338	--	181
Air traffic controllers	94	443	19	539
Broadcast equipment operators	448	290	139	247
Computer programmers	482	1117	195	629
Tool programmers, numerical control	5	5	5	15
Legal assistants	353	161	39	24
Technicians, N.E.C.	589	2,500	194	839
Sales occupations	25,760	27,286	13,351	19,343
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations, salaried	1,984	5,369	429	3,257
Manufacturing	26	62	10	36
Wholesale trade	34	524	14	427
Retail trade	1,795	4,404	354	2,668
All other industries	129	379	51	126
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations, self-employed	1,144	2,341	773	2,619
Manufacturing	5	21	--	1
Wholesale trade	47	305	17	233
Retail trade	1,092	1,923	740	2,315
All other industries	--	92	16	70

NEW MEXICO
DETAILED OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED MEN AND WOMEN, 1970 AND 1980

Occupation	1980		1970	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Sales representatives, finance and business services	3,441	5,777	769	3,525
Insurance sales occupations	711	1,856	284	1,494
Real estate sales occupations	1,812	2,677	378	1,123
Securities and financial services sales occupations	79	326	40	307
Advertising and related sales occupations	222	156	24	200
Sales occupations, other business services	617	762	43	401
Sales representatives				
Commodities, except retail	750	4,044	206	3,018
Sales engineers	--	85	--	83
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	750	3,959	206	2,935
Wholesale trade	465	3,191	126	2,189
Sales workers, retail and personal services	18,313	9,659	11,100	6,888
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	170	1,716	23	1,016
Sales workers, apparel	1,611	312	1,590	374
Sales workers, shoes	234	201	207	246
Sales workers, furniture and home furnishings	312	424	242	376
Sales workers, radio, TV, hi-fi, and appliances	148	411	119	360
Sales workers, hardware and building supplies	197	796	132	728
Sales workers, parts	164	1,254	29	748
Sales workers, other commodities	5,601	2,163	3,907	1,560
Retail trade	5,369	2,016	3,685	1,409
Personal, business and repair services	19	16	85	64
All other industries	213	131	137	87
Sales counter clerks	254	128	355	132
Cashiers	8,473	1,893	3,348	897
Street and door-to-door sales workers	980	131	1,086	215
News vendors	169	230	62	236
Sales related occupations	128	96	74	36
Demonstrators, promoters and models, sales	99	23	55	9
Auctioneers	7	61	--	27
Sales support occupations, N.E.C.	22	12	19	--
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	64,158	16,878	36,046	12,634
Supervisors, administrative support occupations	2,101	2,368	927	966
Supervisors, general office	1,582	1,412	694	594
Supervisors, computer equipment operators	64	121	10	63
Supervisors, financial records processing	247	245	66	93
Chief communications operators	148	189	135	47
Supervisors; distribution, scheduling, and adjusting clerks	60	401	22	169
Computer equipment operators	1,395	809	276	491
Computer operators	1,348	791	211	443
Peripheral equipment operators	47	18	65	48
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	24,330	562	13,826	448
Secretaries	20,933	412	10,668	243
Stenographers	366	5	677	30
Typists	3,031	145	2,481	175

NEW MEXICO
DETAILED OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED MEN AND WOMEN, 1970 AND 1980

Occupation	1980		1970	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Information clerks	4,214	523	2,052	558
Interviewers	1,037	199	517	122
Motel clerks	366	89	100	84
Transportation ticket and reservation agents	137	144	126	211
Receptionists	2,405	40	1,197	92
Information clerks, N.E.C.	269	51	112	49
Records processing occupations, except financial	2,916	1,014	1,656	428
Classified ad clerks	24	24	28	8
Correspondence clerks	26	--	25	14
Order clerks	662	486	308	86
Personnel clerks, except payroll and timekeeping	303	58	32	3
Library clerks	420	160	556	100
File clerks	878	182	567	142
Records clerks	603	104	140	75
Financial records processing occupations	10,963	1,317	6,765	1,721
Bookkeeppers, accounting, and auditing clerks	9,758	976	5,949	1,421
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	493	108	321	142
Billing clerks	270	29	203	61
Cost and rate clerks	204	133	79	56
Billing, posting, and calculating machine operators	238	71	213	41
Duplicating, mail, and other office machine operators	127	103	62	86
Duplicating machine operators	15	42	32	39
Mail preparing and paper handling machine operators	8	12	12	12
Office machine operators, N.E.C.	104	49	18	35
Communications equipment operators	1,202	160	1,399	197
Telephone operators	1,099	134	1,388	87
Telegraphers	14	15	11	110
Communications equipment operators, N.E.C.	89	11	--	--
Mail and message distributing occupations	745	2,511	533	2,044
Postal clerks, except mail carriers	318	884	279	747
Mail carriers, postal service	183	1,009	161	888
Mail clerks, except postal service	189	448	81	194
Messengers	55	170	12	215
Material recording, scheduling, and distributing clerks	2,009	3,559	776	2,733
Dispatchers	193	336	30	213
Production coordinators	348	426	86	256
Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks	339	794	152	544
Stock and inventory clerks	877	1,461	299	1,162
Meter readers	31	283	11	220
Weighers, measurers, and checkers	82	123	43	170
Samplers	--	8	9	39
Expediters	65	79	83	97
Material recording, scheduling, and distributing clerks, N.E.C.	74	49	63	32
Adjusters and investigators	1,277	1,008	506	843
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	230	268	52	273
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	702	521	300	399
Eligibility clerks, social welfare	76	39	--	--
Bill and account collectors	269	180	154	171

NEW MEXICO
DETAILED OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED MEN AND WOMEN, 1970 AND 1980

Occupation	1980		1970	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Miscellaneous administrative support occupations	12,879	2,944	7,268	2,119
General office clerks	5,914	1,518	3,360	1,232
Bank tellers	2,310	199	947	121
Proofreaders	61	30	81	--
Data-entry keyers	1,589	208	730	63
Statistical clerks	457	160	398	182
Teachers' aides	1,464	156	988	145
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	1,084	673	764	376
Service occupations	39,600	29,048	28,555	19,064
Private household occupations	2,859	144	5,263	252
Occupations:				
Launderers and ironers	--	12	82	16
Cooks, private household	23	20	82	4
Housekeepers and butlers	262	--	284	5
Child care workers, private household	852	39	1,396	30
Private household cleaners and servants	1,722	73	3,419	197
Living arrangement:				
Living in	151	8	167	8
Living out	2,708	136	5,096	244
Protective service occupations	951	7,793	205	4,175
Supervisors, protective service occupations	25	579	10	370
Supervisors, firefighting and fire prevention occupations	--	101	--	126
Supervisors, police and detectives	25	252	6	195
Supervisors, guards	--	226	4	49
Firefighting and fire prevention occupations	71	1,665	3	793
Fire inspection and fire prevention occupations	37	440	--	112
Firefighting occupations	34	1,225	3	681
Police and detectives	365	2,638	88	1,695
Police and detectives, public service	248	2,055	64	1,326
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other enforcement officers	19	273	--	209
Correctional institution officers	98	320	24	160
Guards	490	2,911	104	1,317
Crossing guards	29	91	47	54
Guards and police, except public service	363	2,604	44	1,189
Protective service occupations, N.E.C.	98	216	13	74
Service occupations, except protective and household	35,790	21,111	23,087	14,637
Food preparation and service occupations	17,380	7,382	12,193	5,030
Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations	621	320	482	422
Bartenders	1,000	638	442	516
Waiters and waitresses	6,404	529	5,398	385
Cooks, except short order	5,067	3,197	2,702	1,179
Short-order cooks	70	169	263	364
Food counter, fountain and related occupations	1,409	206	484	208
Kitchen workers, food preparation	251	35	326	39
Waiters' and waitresses' assistants	836	793	293	676
Miscellaneous food preparation occupations	1,722	1,495	1,803	1,241

NEW MEXICO
DETAILED OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED MEN AND WOMEN, 1970 AND 1980

Occupation	1980 Women	1980 Men	1970 Women	1970 Men
Health service occupations	5,433	1,062	3,683	720
Dental assistants	681	27	389	3
Health aides, except nursing	960	258	361	134
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	3,792	777	2,933	583
Cleaning and building service occupations, except household	5,775	10,404	3,029	7,101
Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers	170	405	93	223
Maids and housemen	2,801	344	2,138	126
Janitors and cleaners	2,771	9,523	759	6,592
Elevator operators	—	—	39	31
Pest control occupations	33	132	—	129
Personal service occupations	7,202	2,263	4,186	1,786
Supervisors, personal service occupations	33	40	44	56
Barbers	37	563	64	816
Hairdressers and cosmetologists	2,274	356	2,333	152
Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities	77	323	51	204
Guides	75	66	10	14
Ushers	38	65	11	55
Public transportation attendants	41	10	4	14
Baggage porters and bellhops	24	109	4	115
Welfare service aides	275	52	74	61
Child care workers, except private household	3,951	469	998	100
Personal service occupations, N.E.C.	377	210	593	199
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1,881	14,876	770	13,976
Farm operators and managers	488	5,619	303	5,990
Farmers, except horticultural	371	4,599	271	5,407
Agricultural production, crops	122	2,519	271	2,843
Horticultural speciality farmers	10	16	22	30
Managers, farms, except horitcultural	85	938	10	550
Managers, horticultural specialty farms	22	66	—	3
Farm occupations, except managerial	649	5,798	348	5,619
Supervisors, farm workers	25	417	17	494
Farm workers	572	5,357	283	4,953
Agricultural production, crops	320	3,053	78	3,265
Marine life cultivation workers	36	—	—	—
Nursery workers	16	24	48	172
Related agricultural occupations	613	2,623	115	2,032
Supervisors, related agricultural occupations	—	105	1	252
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	157	2,223	46	1,397
Animal caretakers, except farm	388	293	39	303
Graders and sorters, agricultural products	68	—	29	80
Inspectors, agricultural products	—	2	—	—
Forestry and logging occupations	127	779	4	290
Supervisors, forestry and logging workers	6	70	—	7
Forestry workers, except logging	121	376	—	92
Timber cutting and logging occupations	—	333	4	191
Fishers, hunters, and trappers	4	57	—	45
Captains and other officers, fishing vessels	—	—	—	3
Fishers	4	29	—	41
Hunters and trappers	—	28	—	1

NEW MEXICO

DETAILED OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED MEN AND WOMEN, 1970 AND 1980

Occupation	1980		1970	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	5,129	70,806	2,364	43,733
Mechanics and repairers	615	20,937	284	13,937
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	13	904	15	584
Mechanics and repairers, except supervisors	602	20,033	269	13,353
Vehicles and mobile equipment mechanics and repairers	90	10,431	91	6,444
Automobile mechanics	66	6,473	42	4,104
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	13	763	5	372
Aircraft mechanics	11	506	15	359
Small engine repairers	—	103	3	141
Automobile body and related repairers	—	1,029	13	546
Heavy equipment mechanics	—	1,271	13	786
Farm equipment mechanics	—	286	—	136
Industrial machinery repairers	23	2,071	4	1,266
Machinery maintenance occupations	2	402	—	521
Electrical and electronic equipment repairers	329	3,069	41	2,577
Electronic repairers, communications and industrial equipment	103	980	18	858
Data processing equipment repairers	28	222	4	130
Household appliance and power tool repairers	23	513	4	400
Telephone line installers and repairers	27	258	15	237
Telephone installers and repairers	148	959	—	821
Miscellaneous electrical and electronic equipment repairers	—	137	—	131
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics	3	509	11	388
Miscellaneous mechanics and repairers	155	3,551	122	2,157
Camera, watch, and musical instrument repairers	32	225	58	192
Locksmiths and safe repairers	20	110	3	75
Office machine repairers	5	235	—	203
Mechanical controls and valve repairers	—	176	10	175
Elevator installers and repairers	—	64	—	93
Millwrights	6	172	—	87
Specified mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	70	1,590	39	757
Not specified mechanics and repairers	22	979	12	575
Construction trades	767	28,145	271	15,151
Supervisors, construction occupations	117	5,811	45	2,501
Supervisors; brickmasons, stonemasons, and tile setters	—	25	—	22
Supervisors; carpenters and related workers	6	187	7	222
Supervisors; electricians and power transmission installers	—	226	—	140
Supervisors; painters paperhangers, and plasterers	—	65	1	47
Supervisors; plumbers pipefitters, and steamfitters	—	101	—	121
Supervisors, N.E.C.	111	5,207	37	1,949

NEW MEXICO
DETAILED OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED MEN AND WOMEN, 1970 AND 1980

Occupation	1980		1970	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Construction trades, except supervisors	650	22,334	226	12,650
Brickmasons and stonemasons	24	689	15	500
Tile setters, hard and soft	7	119	—	141
Carpet installers	—	414	7	253
Carpenters	139	6,917	54	3,536
Drywall installers	—	546	—	154
Electricians	113	3,706	32	1,843
Electrical power installers and repairers	33	741	—	512
Painters, construction and maintenance	160	1,936	40	1,188
Paperhangers	16	30	—	—
Plasterers	21	565	1	247
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	74	3,111	25	1,666
Concrete and terrazzo finishers	—	529	11	332
Glaziers	28	315	6	119
Insulation workers	—	218	—	72
Paving, surfacing, and tamping equipment operators	—	47	—	59
Roofers	18	662	14	375
Sheetmetal duct installers	5	122	—	61
Structural metal workers	—	409	8	298
Drillers, earth	—	281	—	487
Construction trades, N.E.C.	12	977	13	807
Extractive occupations	204	9,029	108	3,902
Supervisors, extractive occupations	24	2,460	—	427
Drillers, oil well	28	2,010	—	1,032
Explosives workers	16	263	—	149
Mining machine operators	105	3,169	—	1,190
Mining occupations, N.E.C.	31	1,127	108	1,104
Precision production occupations	3,543	12,695	1,701	10,743
Supervisors, production occupations	859	4,680	379	4,112
Nondurable goods manufacturing	128	580	66	448
Durable goods manufacturing	189	1,002	50	661
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	55	926	50	579
Wholesale and retail trade	276	1,075	140	1,576
All other industries	211	1,097	73	848
Precision metalworking occupations	540	2,806	142	2,326
Tool and die makers	6	87	4	116
Precision assemblers, metal	39	48	24	29
Machinists	41	1,463	13	1,433
Boilermakers	5	184	—	102
Precision grinders, filers, and tool sharpeners	—	48	—	16
Patternmakers and model makers, metal	—	6	—	21
Lay-out workers	6	8	—	6
Precious stones and metals workers (jewelers)	420	460	93	101
Engravers, metal	23	12	—	13
Sheet metal workers	—	490	8	489
Miscellaneous precision metal workers	—	—	—	—

NEW MEXICO
DETAILED OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED MEN AND WOMEN, 1970 AND 1980

Occupation	1980		1970	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Precision woodworking occupations	42	429	--	197
Patternmakers and model makers, wood	--	2	--	8
Cabinet makers and bench carpenters	16	375	--	154
Furniture and wood finishers	21	52	--	35
Miscellaneous precision woodworkers	5	--	--	--
Precision textile, apparel, and furnishings machine workers	819	589	574	433
Dressmakers	611	40	426	18
Tailors	67	103	81	73
Upholsterers	74	267	46	227
Shoe repairers	7	170	16	106
Apparel and fabric patternmakers	10	2	--	2
Miscellaneous precision apparel and fabric workers	50	7	5	7
Precision workers, assorted materials	697	666	308	279
Hand molders and shapers, except jewelers	11	59	--	32
Patternmakers, lay-out workers and cutters	--	10	1	2
Optical goods workers	56	157	18	153
Dental laboratory and medical appliance technicians	99	148	23	46
Bookbinders	24	17	40	9
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	500	157	224	24
Miscellaneous precision workers N.E.C.	7	118	2	13
Precision food production occupations	379	1,534	196	1,130
Butchers and meat cutters	160	1,239	33	921
Bakers	183	256	151	189
Food batchmakers	36	39	12	20
Precision inspectors, testers, and related workers	115	274	82	368
Inspectors, testers, and graders	115	260	71	368
Adjusters and calibrators	--	14	11	--
Plant and system operators	92	1,717	20	1,898
Water and sewage treatment plant operators	10	73	--	120
Power plant operators	27	323	6	99
Stationary engineers	26	651	14	1,170
Miscellaneous plant and system operators	29	670	--	509
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	13,196	57,120	7,171	41,665
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7,577	13,289	4,663	8,742
Machine operators and tenders except precision	5,343	7,203	3,309	8,584
Metalworking and plastic working machine operators	143	567	48	415
Lathe and turning machine set-up operators	5	--	--	6
Lathe and turning machine operators	--	173	--	75
Milling and planing machine operators	16	48	--	5
Punching and stamping press machine operators	51	57	3	42
Rolling machine operators	7	7	--	2

NEW MEXICO
DETAILED OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED MEN AND WOMEN, 1970 AND 1980

Occupation	1980		1970	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Drilling and boring machine operators	—	30	—	114
Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators	59	222	42	147
Forging machine operators	—	6	—	15
Numerical control machine operators	—	18	—	1
Miscellaneous metal, plastic stone, and glass working machine operators	5	6	3	8
Fabricating machine operators, N.E.C.	17	26	5	21
Metal and plastic processing machine operators	92	225	35	230
Molding and casting machine operators	57	109	27	125
Metal plating machine operators	14	37	8	70
Heat treating equipment operators	—	34	—	20
Miscellaneous metal and plastic processing machine operators	21	45	—	15
Woodworking machine operators	45	436	33	370
Wood lathe, routing, and planing machine operators	—	31	—	6
Sawing machine operators	18	279	21	303
Shaping and joining machine operators	—	12	3	4
Nailing and tacking machine operators	—	—	—	1
Miscellaneous woodworking machine operators	27	114	9	56
Printing machine operators	460	769	111	722
Printing machine operators	244	699	47	435
Photoengravers and lithographers	13	24	15	34
Typesetters and compositors	130	28	35	225
Miscellaneous printing machine operators	73	18	14	28
Textile, apparel, and furnishings machine operators	3,511	570	2,345	529
Winding and twisting machine operators	—	2	5	10
Knitting, looping, taping and weaving machine operators	163	37	42	31
Textile cutting machine operators	5	—	4	4
Textile sewing machine operators	2,410	97	1,090	75
Shoe machine operators	30	6	108	33
Pressing machine operators	281	94	501	75
Laundering and dry cleaning machine operators	603	278	509	259
Miscellaneous textile machine operators	19	56	86	42
Machine operators, assorted materials	1,075	4,610	732	3,567
Cementing and gluing machine operators	3	60	39	60
Packaging and filling machine operators	108	102	58	202
Extruding and forming machine operators	14	24	4	22
Mixing and blending machine operators	10	144	19	175
Separating, filtering, and clarifying machine operators	—	105	1	219
Compressing and compacting machine operators	—	28	8	27
Painting and paint spraying machine operators	57	429	27	277
Roasting and baking machine operators, food	—	5	—	16

NEW MEXICO
DETAILED OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED MEN AND WOMEN, 1970 AND 1980

Occupation	1980		1970	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Washing, cleaning, and pickling machine operators	—	—	1	11
Folding machine operators	13	—	21	20
Furnace, kiln, and oven operators, except food	14	623	11	317
Crushing and grinding machine operators	12	300	1	365
Slicing and cutting machine operators	142	287	38	209
Motion picture projectionists	21	125	4	90
Photographic process machine operators	130	220	95	164
Miscellaneous and not specified machine operators	551	2,158	405	1,393
Occupation:				
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	255	722	269	1,021
Machine operators, not specified	296	1,436	136	372
Industry:				
Manufacturing	404	1,077	321	884
Nondurable goods	115	325	125	313
Food and kindred products	35	104	30	102
Tobacco manufacturers	—	—	—	12
Textile mill products	13	15	—	--
Apparel and other finished textile products	38	—	41	13
Paper and allied products	—	12	1	22
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	8	29	30	20
Chemicals and allied products	14	81	12	45
Petroleum and coal products	—	56	—	83
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	—	28	6	13
Leather and leather products	7	—	15	3
Durable goods	282	734	196	568
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	6	160	14	78
Furniture and fixtures	—	6	3	20
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products	5	113	8	90
Primary metal industries	—	31	7	73
Blast furnaces, steelworks, rolling and finishing mills	—	25	--	14
Fabricated metal industries	—	35	9	22
Machinery, except electrical	28	60	25	75
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	85	57	72	35
Transportation equipment	82	199	3	138
Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment	6	39	1	23
Other transportation equipment	76	160	2	115
Professional and photographic equipment, and watches	21	29	1	—
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	55	44	59	37
Not specified manufacturing industries	7	18	—	3

NEW MEXICO
DETAILED OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED MEN AND WOMEN, 1970 AND 1980

Occupation	1980		1970	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Miscellaneous and not specified machine operators--cont.				
Industry--cont.				
Nonmanufacturing industries	147	1,081	84	509
Construction	--	168	--	39
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	14	300	12	186
Wholesale trade	12	124	22	66
Retail trade	49	99	4	25
Business and repair services	22	184	5	33
Public administration	38	114	16	92
All other industries	12	92	25	68
Fabricators, assemblers, and hand working occupations	1,472	4,926	833	2,393
Welders and cutters	27	3,385	76	1,851
Solderers and brazers	154	13	80	18
Assemblers	1,142	1,258	630	350
Hand cutting and trimming occupations	2	30	5	27
Hand molding, casting and forming occupations	53	61	7	24
Hand painting, coating and decorating occupations	28	131	13	110
Hand engraving and printing occupations	--	--	4	1
Hand grinding and polishing occupations	30	16	--	1
Miscellaneous hand working occupations	36	32	18	11
Production inspectors, testers, samplers, and weighers	762	1,160	521	495
Production inspectors, checkers, and examiners	588	803	372	398
Production testers	50	161	28	37
Production samplers and weighers	7	39	4	4
Graders and sorters, except agricultural	117	157	117	56
Transportation and material moving occupations	2,653	23,127	1,116	16,556
Motor vehicle operators	2,315	14,464	1,038	10,526
Supervisors, motor vehicle operators	7	166	7	105
Truck drivers, heavy	444	10,241	95	6,470
Truck drivers, light	290	1,830	73	1,493
Driver-sales workers	30	621	12	1,056
Bus drivers	1,362	944	867	1,012
Taxicab drivers and chauffers	163	575	34	310
Parking lot attendants	19	51	--	74
Motor transportation occupations, N.E.C.	--	36	--	6
Rail transportation occupations	20	1,226	12	1,411
Railroad conductors and yardmasters	--	213	--	344
Locomotive operating occupations	9	378	--	480
Railroad brake, signal, and switch operators	8	622	12	560
Rail vehicle operators, N.E.C.	3	13	--	27
Water transportation occupations	--	106	--	51
Ship captains and mates, except fishing boats	--	9	--	19
Sailors and deckhands	--	73	--	12
Marine engineers	--	14	--	--
Bridge, lock, and lighthouse tenders	--	10	--	20

NEW MEXICO

DETAILED OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED MEN AND WOMEN, 1970 AND 1980

Occupation	1980		1970	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Material moving equipment operators	318	7,331	66	4,568
Supervisors, material moving equipment	9	185	--	48
Operating engineers	27	2,906	15	1,085
Longshore equipment operators	--	--	--	1
Hoist and winch operators	15	804	--	320
Crane and tower operators	7	265	7	430
Excavating and loading machine operators	82	637	--	666
Grader, dozer, and scraper operators	20	460	17	759
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	32	834	11	479
Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators	126	1,240	16	780
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2,966	20,704	1,342	16,367
Supervisors; handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, N.E.C.	--	11	--	13
Helpers, mechanics and repairers	13	308	--	176
Helpers, construction and extractive occupations	62	1,059	--	889
Helpers, construction trades	12	485	--	521
Helpers, surveyor	--	90	--	96
Helpers, extractive occupations	50	484	--	272
Construction laborers	225	6,000	63	3,312
Production helpers	78	456	81	259
Freight, stock, and material handlers	909	4,905	284	3,455
Garbage collectors	3	443	12	497
Stevedores	--	--	--	17
Stock handlers and baggers	775	2,494	184	1,445
Machine feeders and offbearers	44	190	37	125
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	87	1,778	51	1,371
Garage and service station related occupations	307	2,181	81	3,509
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	67	461	31	367
Hand packers and packagers	671	331	481	313
Laborers, except construction	634	4,992	321	4,074
Manufacturing	116	877	92	682
Nondurable goods	62	385	58	273
Food and kindred products	12	239	21	128
Textile mill and finished textile products	26	15	22	40
Paper and allied products	--	--	1	2
Chemicals and allied products	5	14	4	43
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	--	6	--	9
Other nondurable goods	19	111	10	51
Durable goods	54	474	34	409
Furniture, lumber, and wood products	12	184	12	170
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products	--	73	--	69
Primary metal industries	13	90	--	37
Fabricated metal industries	--	54	--	27
Machinery, except electrical	--	20	--	24
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	16	7	5	29
Transportation equipment	8	37	5	36
Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment	--	25	5	2

NEW MEXICO
DETAILED OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED MEN AND WOMEN, 1970 AND 1980

Occupation	1980		1970	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Other durable goods	5	9	12	17
Not specified manufacturing industries	—	18	—	—
Nonmanufacturing industries	518	4,115	229	3,392
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	49	1,002	20	1,034
Wholesale trade	73	556	67	490
Retail trade	86	484	50	321
Business and repair services	18	184	—	131
Public administration	138	694	19	326
All other industries	154	1,195	73	1,090

N.E.C. - Not elsewhere classified

Source: 1980 Census, Detailed Population Characteristics, New Mexico